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Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN milds, if payment be made in advance.

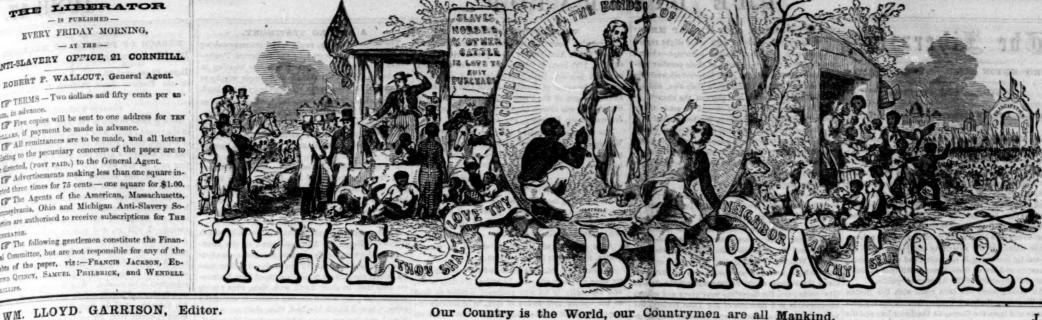
P All remittances are to be made, and all letters

eliging to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to firected, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

ated three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, avivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soeies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-NEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

VOL. XXIX. NO. 24.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and casen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they apouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

has song even tenting, and the time has come for non-ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing: To this conviction the fee States are tending.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859.

## WHOLE NUMBER, 1596.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE SLAVE TRADE ... A GEORGIA JURY. The Savannah Republican publishes an indignant motest of the Grand Jury which recently indicted a parties suspected of complicity in the slave trade. the parties suspected of compiletty in the slave trade. The Jurymen state that they were compelled under outh, by instructions from the Court, to find a bill accordance with the law prohibiting the slave in accordance with the law prompting the slave trade; but desire it to be understood that they did so against their will. The protest is a curious doc-ement. It concludes as follows:

We feel humbled, as men, in the consciousness that we are freemen but in name; and that we are living, during the existence of such laws, under a tyranny supreme as that of the despotic governments of

Heretofore the people of the South firm in their nectioners of right and strength, have failed to lace the stamp of condemnation upon such laws as effect upon the institution of Slavery, but have pereffect upon the influence of foreign opinion apprecial in their support. Longer to yield to a circly sentiment of pretended phanthropy and dissaid mental aberration of 'high' law fanatics, the said mental aberration of 'high' law fanatics, the said said of which is to debase L. in the estimation feivilized nations, is weak and unwise. Regarding all such laws as tending to encourage such results, and consequently as baneful in their effects, we unatingly advocate the repeal of all laws, which, indirectly, condemn this institution, he have inherited or maintain it; and think it the duty of the Southern people to require their legislators to unite their efforts for the acir legislators to units in plishment of this object.

Benedict Bourguin,

CLASS. GRANT, BENEDIUS CLASS. GRANT, JNO. J. JACKSON, GEO. W. GARMANY.

### THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

Eighteen slaveholders at Enterprise, Miss., lately ledged themselves to buy 1,000 negroes, at a cern price per head, by way of encouraging the re-ning of the slave trade. They referred, among opening of the slave trade. Incy referred, among chests, to Mr. Garland Goode, a commission merchant of Mobile, as a competent authority to prove their credit as men of means. Mr. Goode, not reliabing the use of his name in connection with such a project, published a card, declaring that an untable liberty had been taken with him, and warantable liberty had been taken with him, and explicitly disavowing all responsibility. The Mobile Mercary has since published a rejoinder from the eighten planters, addressed to Mr. Goode, informing him that all he had to do was to certify that they were pecaniarily responsible for their obligations, and, taking the opportunity to express their views on the African place trade more fully, they on the African slave trade more fully, they were on the African slave trade more fully, they mate that they consider the re-opening of that trade as a necessity—morally, religiously, politically and practically; and proceed to the following direct ex-pression of their sentiments:

The truth is, Mr. Goode, these unwise restricons upon the trade in slaves were the result of a less philanthropy, and made at a time when the aracter of the African was but little understood. At that period, the idea was prevalent that he pos-sessed the moral and intellectual power to rise at some future period from the condition of property to the more exalted position of a citizen. The expense of the last fifty years has settled that quest the negative; and in this more enlightened day, umanity and religion have united their voices with elf-interest, and cry aloud to us to rescue him from e shores, to clothe him and to feed him, to permit him to join his brethren on this side of the Atlantic, that he may bare his brawny shoulders to the work, and strengthen the base of that mighty dumn whose entablature is crowned with the art and sciences, the civilization and refinements of the

## THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

On the 3d day of May, the Democratic State Convention of Texas nominated a ticket for State officer, and by a unanimous vote adopted the follow-

Resolved, That the citizens of the Southern State have the indefeasible right to carry their slaves into any Territory belonging to the United States, and there to exercise and enjoy all rights of ownership and property as freely and fully as in the State from the beautiful that any interference with, or obstruction to, the enjoyment and exercise of their rights as Southern citizens by the Government of the United States, or by the inhabitants of the Southern States, which they possess as sovereign States, and co-equal members of the American Con-

eleracy.
Resolved, That the Democracy of Texas recognize Supreme Court of the United States, i Ored Scott case, a true and just exposition of the Constitutional powers and duties of the Federal perament in the Territories, and the limitations ecupon, and that nothing less than the uniform continuo of those powers and duties, and the conunued observance of the limitations thereupon, can stice to all of the States, and preserve

equality.

Resolved, That we deny the possibility of the existence of the power of the Legislature of any Territry, whilst the Constitution prevails, by unfriendly legislation or otherwise, to defeat the rights of property. rty in slaves, or practically refuse adequate pro

This set of beliefs, as we learn from the Houston Ans see of beliefs, as we learn from the Palause, Palgraph, was received 'with repeated appliause,' and adopted without a dissenting voice as the 'plat-form of the Democratic party of Texas.'

WHAT NEXT?

To Some of the Southern papers are advocating the adoption of a provision by the Southern States, requiring a residence of twenty-one years by a man horn in a Free State, before he shall be allowed to rote; the object being to defeat the influence in Southern States of such Northern settlements as those at Ceredo and elsewhere in Virginia. The New Orleans Crescent thus argues in favor of it:

New Orleans Crescent thus argues in favor of it:

'We do not know why men hostile to the very heart by nature, should be allowed to come among us, and wield to our injury as much influence as we can to protect ourselves, and, therefore, we think that all Northerners should be made to serve a very lengthy naturalization term before they are allowed to rote in a Southern State. This would give them time to be cured of the hot prejudice which many, even of the conscientious, bring with them, and would clip the claws of the designing. Twenty-one years would not be too long a term to serve for the right of voting on questions in which the salvation of our vital interests is concerned.'

The people of Fannin County, Texas, have given the Abolition preachers of that region sixty days to leave in; otherwise, if they remain, and persist in their course, they will be dealt with 'as the South has learned to deal with Abolitionists and negro thieres.'

#### From the New York Evangelist 'A VERY SLIM MARTYR.'

Under this very appropriate designation, the Examiner alludes to the case of an elder, who was recently excluded from the membership of a Presbyterian church in the central part of this State, for the reason that he spent his Sabbaths, or portions of them, in listening to lectures on literary and philanthropic subjects, by Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Curtical of these sections of the control o tis, and other so-called reformers. This sort of fod-der, it would seem, he had come to regard as approder, it would seem, he had come to regard as appropriate for the Sabbath day, and as profitable for doctrine, reproof, and instruction in righteousness, as the ordinances and stated worship of his Church.

Under such circumstances, it would seem that a President, A. T. Augusta, L.M.B., presented him church possessed of a proper sense of what belonged to a Christian profession could not hesitate as to its course. Accordingly, after repeated, but ineffect-ual admonition, the church cut him off from its com-munion, leaving him to the fellowship of those more

draw him away from evangelical worship on the Lord's day. If we were to go of a Sunday morning to attend a political meeting, and persist in doing this habitually, against admonition from the church, and if we were excommunicated in consequence, as we should expect to be by any evangelical church, it would be useless to pretend that we were persecuted for our political opinions. The obvious answer would be: 'Our religion sanctions all lawful politi-cal action; but your politics is not religion, nor any cal action; but your polities is not religion, nor any substitute for religion, and therefore a meeting for promoting it is no lawful occupation for the Sabbath. The same is true of Mr. Curtis's address on occasion as to the advantage of Free over Slave labor, you have completely refuted the slavery propagandist, and dispelled from the minds of a discerning public production; but a man may hold those opinions very sincerely, without being an evangelical Christian, and might advocate them with more than the eloquence of a Curtis, without the smallest probability of the conversion of a soul. A meeting for that purpose is a desceration of the Lord's day. Our Saviour teaches, indeed, that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day, but it does not follow that all on the Sabbath day, but it does not follow that all sorts of good talk are lawful. The propositions of Euclid are abundantly true, but they are not suitable for spiritual edification on the Sabbath.

As to the excommunication, it seems that the of-fending elder thought the Gospel according to Gar-rison, as good as the Gospel according to the Pres-byterian Church, and a little better. He had ceased to be a Presbyterian in heart, and ought to have ceased to profess that he was one. The excision merely makes the gentleman's ostensible position correspond with the facts of the case. We should like to know with what justice a body of men can be compelled to give the tokens of religious commu-nion to one with whom they are really not in fellow-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Referring to the recent meeting of the American

## SELECTIONS.

was re- GOV. HINCKS ON WEST INDIA EMANCI-PATION.

The following address was presented to Governor Hincks, on Saturday, April 30, to which is appended His Excellency's reply:—

The Trustees of the Association for the Education

To His Excellency Francis Hincks, Esq., Governor-General of the Windward Islands, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY : munion, leaving him to the fellowship of those more congenial spirits, whose society he preferred. At this conclusion, some of the ultra liberal papers cry out, as if it were an act of ecclesiastical tyranny, and as if the elder were a martyr. But the Examiner puts the thing in its true light:

'It does not appear that the man was excommunicated for holding the anti-slavery opinions, or the views of woman's rights, promulgated at the meetings in question, but for allowing the discussions to draw him away from evangelical worship on the assure your Excellency that we have long desired to acknowledge our grateful appreciation of your impartiality—that truly British characteristic which has ever a precared. has ever appeared conspicuous in your conduct as Governor-General of the Windward Islands, by Governor-General of the Windward Islands, by which you have contributed much to the elevation of our abused and down-trodden race. Being well educated and a close observer, you were, sir, above many others, calculated to develop the resources of the Islands over which you are placed, and to judge of the progress of the colored race since the glorious act of smanipation; and by the very existing the colored race since the glorious act your successor, as she has been in appointing you the responsible post which you so ably fill.

(Signed) A. T. AUGUSTA, L.M.B., Pres. J. N. CARY, Vice President. A. H. JUDAH, Treasurer. S. GOUTIER, Secretary. . R. ABBOTT. RICHARDSON. H. MONTIER.

To which His Excellency made the following

G. BOYD. J. M. TINSLEY.

To Dr. Augusta, President, and the other Trustees of the Association for the Education and Elevation of the Colored People of Canada.

The American Tract Society at New York, a Boton correspondent of the Portland Cristican Mirror, who signs hinself J. W. C. (Rev. Dr. Chickering of Portland!) cantingly says:—

Why must faction intrude itself into Christia bodies? Why must faction intrude itself into Christia Say, in some cases, the assemblies of Christ's servants? And Cannot consent to divide the blasm equally; and to say of the two parties and sets of proceedings in the Tract cases, "they are bend proceedings in the Tract cases," they are bend proceedings in the Tract cases, "they are bend proceedings in the Tract cases," they are bend proceedings in the Tract case, "they are bend proceedings in the Tract case," they are bend from the least of the New York Society (1) Nor are they, or any of them, to my knowledge, pro-slavery. If their action or non-action, in any case, has tending the case of the New York Society (2) Nor are they, or any of them, to my knowledge, pro-slavery influence against men as much attached to liberty as they, or any of them, to my knowledge, pro-slavery influence against men as much attached to liberty and in their 2nd to make cost a case of pro-slavery influence against men as much attached to liberty as they or any of the substrant scale. It has been, from the first, a mere question of expediency; not that expediency which takes the place of duty, but its which the substrant scale. It has been from the first, a mere question of expediency; not that expediency which takes the place of duty, but its which the substrant the unkind and understand the place of the programment the unkind and understand the programment of the programment that the content of the programment of the programm

I have, perhaps, extended my remarks to a length unsuitable for such an occasion, but I am aware of the deep interest which is taken in this country in this subject, and I have not therefore hesitated to convey to you the opinions which I have formed on it. Let me once more assure you of my gratitude for your confidence, and of my devotion to the cause of Universal Emancipation from Slavery.

F. HINCKS.

Your obedient servant,

Messrs. S. O. Griswold, etc., Com., &c., Cleveland, Ohio.

IFrom the Milwaukee News.

THE SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN—WHAT IT DECIDED.

The power of Congress to legislate for the readition of slaves has never been denied by the Supreme Court

Toronto, April 30, 1859.

## LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY TO THE

CLEVELAND MASS MEETING. GENTLEMEN :- Your favor of the 16th is received GENTLEMEN: —Your favor of the loth is received too late to accept it on my part. I deeply sympathize with you in your movement against the advances of 'slavery and despotism.' The scenes which are now being enacted in Cleveland, where men are fined and imprisoned for the exercise of the highest instincts of Heathen Philanthropy and Christian Morality, in violation of the sacred principles of our government and the utter overthrow of our much younged (Constitution, are well calculated) of Heathen Philanthropy and ciples of our government and the utter overthrow of our much-vaunted Constitution, are well calculated to arouse a sluggish people to action, and awake the sleepiest from their fatal slumbers! I always hated and denounced the Fugitive Slave Law—not only because it violated the U. S. Constitution—the return of fugitives from labor being a duty imposed upon the States only, according to the unbought Daniel Webster, and denied to cause it violated.

ishjone's Instincts of Hanthon Philanthory and Clarkstain Monality, in violation of the neared principles of aut government and the atter overthrow of the street of the property of the prope

hucksters and small freeholders. A blessed change which Providence has enabled us to accomplish:

While it is my own deliberate opinion that a very large amount of labor, which is now wasted or less profitably employed, could be obtained for the cultivation of sugar, I am not prepared to admit that the success of the great measure of Emancipation is to be tested in this way. The true test, it seems to me, is the progress of the African race. The best proof of the industry of that race is that large numbers have acquired, and are daily acquiring, valuable properties. They are amenable to the laws, anxious for the education of their children, and good and loyal subjects of the Queen. I do not wish to be misunderstood. There is still vast room for improvement, but I certainly concur in the following statement of a prelate esteemed and respected by all who have the advantage of his friendship; I refer to the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes:—

'Looking from this point of view at the dangers and difficulties attending the experiment, Lecrtainly think we have, in Barbadoes especially, great reason to say that the advantages resulting from the abolition of slavery have been quite as great as we could reasonably expect in so short a time—much greater indeed than the most sanguine amongst us, I believe, ever anticipated.'

I have, perhaps, extended my remarks to a length menuitable for such an occasion, but I am aware of the provision of the provision between the collection of the provision of the collection of the crid day which would follow such an event by saying: let it slide!' but some one who would stand by the tomb of Androw Jackson, and become infused to such an event by such an event b

hat I was born free . Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

of slaves 'has never been denied by the Supreme Court of any State—the Courts of Wisconsin, notwith-standing the popular impression, not forming an ex-ception.'—We invite the attention of our readers ception.—We invite the attention of our readers particularly to the above paragraph. Very few, comparatively, are aware of the fact stated, and yet it is literally true that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin did not pronounce the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional. Mr. Justice Smith expressed his opinion to be, that the act was unconstitutional; but neither Chief Justice Whiton nor Mr. Justice Crawford concurred in the capicon and the lattice.

ns, which appears in another column, and which we presume they expected us to publish, we perceive that the industrious and public-spirited gentleman who took the matter of its circulation in hand (it was placed in the post-office for us last Tuesday) has been more than twenty days in getting nine subseribers to the instrument. We need not assure these men that 'we still live,' and that it is still our fixed and unalterable determination to 'keep to the right,' as God's law directs, and pursue the line of duty, rather than pleasure, fearlessly reproving every work of darkness, and especially that of manstealing, whether wrought by men of high or low degree, leaving all consequences in the hand of that Providence whose word never faileth, and whose favor is more to be desired in our sight than all the gold that human beings bought and sold have ever brought into the pockets of our Southern lords. The die is cast! We have measured the weapons of our enemies, and know their calibre. Their swords are spiteful words, conceived in folly and selfishness, which bend on the armor of sound argument and common sense, and break up in curses! We know that their power to injure us is great; but we know that their power to injure us is great; but we know common sense, and break up in curses! We know that their power to injure us is great; but we know also that the Devil can only run the length of his chain? Let them raise their rents on us; let them chain? Let them raise their rents on us; let them stop their papers; let them withdraw their advertising and job-work; let them do their worst to prevent us from breathing a free and honest word against their Heaven-defying crimes in Barnstable County;—so long as our income will allow us money enough to publish a paper ten inches square, the Messenger shall go on; and while we conduct it, it shall be free indexecuted. shall go on; and while we conduct it, it shall be free, independent, and outspoken, and such iniquities as we have hitherto condemned shall not go uncov-ered. Die the Messenger may; but, come what will come, we will not budge one inch from this course! We will not be held in awe by the purse-proud para-sites of slavery; neither will we be bribed nor coax-ed to do their pleasure. We are a true and loyal son of Cape Cod,—born on her soil, and nurtured in our first years under her institutions and we have our first years under her institutions, and we love her with a true and loyal love; and because we thus love her, see will. speak for her honor and her salva-tion, and we WILL BE HEARD!

THE KIDNAPPERS AND THEIR ENDORSERS TRYING THE GAG LAW!—We received through the post office, last Tuesday, the following note, which is easily explained in the light of what has been done by and to the kidnappers of Columbus. By this act, the subscribers have now signified that they think it right to kidnap men and women in defiance of the laws of the State in which they live, and in defiance of every other law; and to crush out, to the extent of their ability, every one who dares to bring their iniquitous deads to the light, and the scripture of such as these, 'Every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved!' While we cannot be too loud in the condennation of the shameless wickedness which these men thus tacitly justify, let us pity them also in their darkness, for they know not what they do. Henceforth, they will walk up and down the earth, bearing the mark of Cain:— THE KIDNAPPEES AND THEIR ENDORSERS TRYING THE up and down the earth, bearing the mark of Cain :-

HYANNIS. May 16, 1859. MR. COOMRS-Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, wish you to discontinue the Atlantic Messenger to our address from this date. If there be any thing due, send

your bills, and oblige John W. Baker, G. P. Bearse, A. T. Crowell, Joshua Baker, John Norris, Benj. Crowell, Joshua A. Chase, Gorham Crowell, William Lovell.

## IS IT SOP

The Providence Post, a Buchanan paper, has th following pious and consolatory remarks:

Little by little, the influence of Christianity has been extended; little by little the condition of the African has been improved. The slaveholding Christian has not perceived at a glance that slavery is itself a sin; but he has perceived that cruelty is sinful, and has abandoned and discountenanced it. One by one, he is striking off the more galling of the slave's shack-rand covery ways confirms the home which many les, and every year confirms the hope which many Christian men have, that by and by the last shackle will be cast off.' Is that so? Has the Post noticed the recent at.

Is that so? Has the Post noticed the recent at. tempts of slaveholding Christians to revive the horrible African slave trade? Has it seen anything of the recent imprisonment and sale into slavery of a free colored woman, in St. Louis? Has it heard of the cruel and inhuman imprisonment and heavy fine of a free colored man, in Washington, because he could not find and deliver up to perpetual bondage his last remaining child? Has it heard of the recent burning at the stake of a slave in Texas, whose only crime was resisting unto death—the death of his oppressor—the master, who ravished his wife, and sold her away from her husband into slavery? Has he heard of that church, in Alabama, which had to buy its minister to keep him from being sold into the hands of a Louisiana slave trader? Has it heard of the killing of the slave girl, in Tennessee, by an inhuman flogging? Hadn't the Post better read up the news, relating to slaveholding Christianity, a little closer?—Boston Atlas.

## ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

Perhaps the hardest working man upon the platforms was Rev. Dr. Chever, of New York. He spoke once or oftener nearly every day of the week, and addressed a number of societies and associations. Ostensibly his themes varied with nearly every effort; but it was apparent that his soul was posseared throughout by a single purpose. He is the apostle of anti-slavery, whose peculiar mission it is to awake the church to the danger of the course it is pursuing upon this topic. Realizing fully the individual responsibility which accompanies his position of leader in the reform, he seizes upon every incidental occasion to turn it to his advantage, and allows no opportunity to pass which may be properly improved for the advancement of the great aim and end of his life. He is animated with the burning zeal of the Crusaders of old, and his lance is cometantly in reat against the giant sin with which he battles.

Other more noticeable matters of the week were the sermon of Professor Pholps before the Congregational ministers—which is to be published; Dr. Holmes's speech at the Unitarian Festival; Dr. Chapin's, on a like occasion among the Universalists; and Wendeil Phillips's speech before the Garrisonian Abolitionists at the Music Hall. The last of these had all the fascination of manner and style which belong to its author—the most consummate orator of modern times. It was, too, as every one expected, ultra in sentiment, and contained views and advocated measures which a great majority of our citizens never have sanctioned in the past, and are not likely to agree to very soon in the future. This was very well underssood in advance. Mr. Phillips speaks his own sentiments. He asks no endorsement of them from any one who ennot conscientiously go with him; least of all does he undertake to identify himself with the Republican party, or make it responsible for his views. Yet there are certain tender-footed Republican papers here, which seem to think it essential to their character for 'conservatiem,'

#### DEATH OF JOSEPH STURGE.

The London Times of May 15th, speaking of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Joseph Sturge, at his residence, Birminghampton, on the 14th inst., says: 'He had risen at his usual hour, about halfpast six o'clock, and his voice was heard cheerfully calling his children to join him in riding out before breakfast, in accordance with their ordinary practice in fine weather. On returning to his chamber, he complained of sudden and severe pain in the region of the heart, which lasted about twenty minutes, when it appeared to abote, but his strength was utes, when it appeared to abate, but his strength was utterly prostrated, and at about a quarter past 7 o'clock he breathed his last. He was born of Quak-

o'clock he breathed his last. He was born of Quaker parents, at Elberton, Gloucestershire, about ten miles from Bristol, on the 2d of August, 1793, and was in his 66th year at the time of his death. He was the sixth member of the family bearing in direct succession the name of Joseph Sturge, which he now transmits to his son, a boy of twelve years of age.

In 1834 he married Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Cropper, of Liverpool, and thus became related to the extensive philanthropic family circle of which that eminent man was the centre. This union was, however, of very brief duration, and Mr. Sturge afterwards, in 1846, married Hannah, daughter of Mr. Barnard Dickenson, of Coalbrooks Dale, who Mr. Barnard Dickenson, of Coalbrooks Dale, who survives him, and by whom he leaves one son and

four daughters.

From early life he actively participated in the various philanthropic movements of the day, but specially devoted himself to the anti-slavery cause. The following year when all Europe was convulsed with revolutions, he attended at Brussels the first of with revolutions, he accorded at the basis of the that remarkable series of Peace Congresses which continued to be held annually in the principal cities of Europe until 1852, and at all of which he was continued to be held annually in the principal cities of Europe until 1852, and at all of which he was present, and had a principal share in the guidance of their proceedings. The year 1848 was also ignalized by his interviews with the members of the Provincial Government of France, especially Lamartine and Arago, on the subjects of peace and slavery, resulting in the decree which abolished slavery throughout the French colonies.

The Anti-Corn-Law League in its early days was

throughout the French colonies.

The Anti-Corn-Law League in its early days was deeply indebted to Mr. Sturge. Immediately on his return from America, at the request of the Anti-Corn-Law League, he took up the subject of an extension of the suffrage, and the following year contested the borough of Nottingham.

He first established himself in business at Bewdley,

as a corn merchant, on arriving at his maturity and afterwards, in 1822, settled at Birmingham here and at Gloucester, in partnership with his brother, Alderman Charles Sturge, he continued to carry on business until his death.

At the anniversary of the Aborigines Protection Society, held in London, at the Friends' Meeting House, Gracechurch street, on the 18th ult., GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. prefaced an earnest and eloquent speech on the occasion as follows :-

Before I touch upon the resolution which has been confided to me, I must be permitted to express my heartfelt sympathy with the members of the Aborigines Society, and especially with those who form its committee, in the irreparable loss which they have sustained in the removal by death of one of the brightest and noblest philanthropists of the age—the late Joseph Sturge. It was my privilege to be associated with that excellent man for nearly thirty years, and to enjoy the opportunity of studying his character, in his domestic, social and public relations. I knew him as a friend, a husband, a father, and a public benefactor. I knew the variety and extent of his labors, the depth, the breadth, the universality of his sympathies, and, to some extent, his munificent liberality in the diffusion of that wealth of which he was the conscientious steward. In him were united the loftiest principles, with the tenderest sensibilities—the most indomitable moral control of the property of sition. He was the friend and advocate of every movement calculated to mitigate the wretchedness and the suffering of washing. and the suffering of mankind, to purify and elevate the morals of society, and to emancipate the bodies, the minds, and the conscience of the human race. the morals of society, and to emancipate the bodies, the minds, and the conscience of the human race. Like his immortal prototype, the illustrious How-

He traversed seas, ranged kingdoms, and brought ho Not the proud monuments of Greece or Rome, But knowledge such as slavery could teach, And only sympathy like his could reach.

It was sometimes my misfortune to differ from Mr. Sturge, but it was always with sorrow, and in the full belief that he acted from the strongest and most sincere convictions of duty; and that while he did so, he honored those who disagreed with him, if convinced that they acted upon similar principles. He ned that hallowed constellation in which shine a Clarkson, a Wilberforce, a Buxton, a Gurney, an Elizabeth Fry, and a Joseph Reynolds. Joseph Sturge is gone, and his works have followed him. Sturge is gone, and his works have followed nim.
He has left to those who stay behind the rich legacy If has left to those who stay behind the rich legacy of his example, the high and holy stimulus of his virtues. Let us hope that some one has caught his descending mantle, and will pursue his footprints in his unostentatious search after the sufferings that may be relieved, the ignorance that may be en-lightened, the sorrow that may be consoled, and the sondage that may be broken. His grave will be a slace of pilgrimage over which the Indian and the Negro, the Hottentot and the Finlander, will shed Negro, the Hottentot and the rimanes, tears of grateful remembrance, while it will be cherished by all in this country who enjoyed the process of his nty, or who knew and appreciated the blended illencies which formed his spotless character.

'THE GRACE OF SILENCE.' While the debate on the Northwest Seminary question was pending in the New School General Assembly at Indianapolis, i would appear that that devout body narrowly escaped the much dreaded subject of slavery-thus :-

Dr. MacMaster was known to have threatened Dr. MacMaster was another that if too hardly pressed, he would hoist the banner of Anti-Slavery, and make the Assembly look face to face at a question which was secretly deciding every vote, and lying at the foundation of every institution. And he was equal to his threat, so far as unfurling his colors is and more he stood before erned. For two ore the General Ass cing the whole policy of the Church in regard every. He was heard with great attention the thundered forth the wrath of God and man

against the iniquities of Slavery.

Mr. Reed, an ex-member of Congress, introduce Mr. Reed, an ex-memoer of congress, nationales, a series of resolutions approving the organization and object of the American Colonization Society. The principal ground presented for inducing the Assembly to express its condemnation was the hope that the Society would ultimately lead to the abolition of the infamous slave trade. This was brought up the statement of the statemen at the evening session, and as the whole of the noon had been occupied with Dr. MacMaster a Auti-Slavery views, the Assembly seemed confo when this new temptation to enter the dangero territory was presented. Some were for moving to previous question, others for laying the papers the table. In the midst of the confusion, I Thornwell, from South Carolina, an eminent exservative, rose, and after making a speech, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY performed feats of ground and lofty tumbling at its anniversary meeing in New York. Every minister that did naquint toward the South was either hooted down ing in New York. Every minister that did no squint toward the South was either hooted down or gagged. Tom Hyer, Morrissey, Heenan, Rynders and the rest of the New York rowdies, might have participated in the proceedings without adding to the infamy of the meeting. Parliamentary law was trampled in the dust; Christian courtesy was disregarded, and the noblest sentiments were spurned; while the sum of all villanies received the right hand of fellowship. But these men have been defeated in their triumph. The next generation will be ashamed to be called by the next generation will hand of fellowship. But these men have been de-feated in their triumph. The next generation will be ashamed to be called by the names of men who would not permit good men to speak for those who have been struck dumb by Slavery. We may as well (to use the language of one of our prominent citizens) meet this question first as last. Let us rpeak out in language that cannot be misunderstood for misinterpreted.—Utica Central Independent.

# The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JUNE 17, 1859.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF INDE-

The friends of impartial liberty and universal the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts be called 'blasphemy.' Anti-Slavery Society,) to consecrate the day to the But 'circumstances alter cases.' This very thing

quent speakers will be present on the occasion. [Parhereafter.]

FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY,

Committee

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Horace Greeley, in his recent speech before a mass onvention in Kansas, thus concisely states the position of the Republican party:

of the Republican party:

But why not oppose slavery absolutely and everywhere? we are asked—in Virginia as in Kansas, in Georgia the same as in New Mexico? Why not strike directly at the existence of slavery anywhere, instead of merely attempting to confine and restrict it?

I answer—These questions confound what we may with what we may not do, and seek to obliterate the plain distinction between them. Slavery in Virginia is just as bad as slavery in Kansas; but your or my power over it, our right to oppose it and seek its overthrow, is much broader and clearer in the one case than in the other. If I lived in a slave State, I should be there an abolitionist; living in a free State, I should be there an abolitionist; living in a free State, I am a than in the other. If a lived in a size State, I am a bettere an abolitionist; living in a free State, I am a slavery restrictionist—that is, a Republican. I do not vote as a citizen of New York to abolish slavery in Thomas Sims; they are of the same class with those Yorkers at my back, would not at all promote the end Yorkers at my back, would not at all promote the end tontemplated, nor in any manner modify the legislation of Missouri. Whatever limits power, limits with it responsibility; and, having no power over the laws of Missouri, I am no wise responsible for their justice of injustice. Of course, I know that the power of enlighteded and resolute Public Opinion—the Opinion

Does any one assume that the Park Street and Old South prayer-meetings, being always decorous and or injustice. Of course, I know that the power lightefied and resolute Public Opinion—the O of Christendom—is very great; and I do what I can do to intensify the reprehension with reprehension with wine.
Whatever power I posthat opinion regards slavery. Whatever sess, I must and will exercise to prevent ment of slavery anywhere, and to secure its overthrow everywhere. I am my brother's keeper just so far, and only so far, as I have power to win him from wrong and shield him from harm. Wherever ability wrong and shield him from narm. Whetere halts, there obligation ends. But not till then.

Mr. Greeley does not fairly meet the issue. The emplaint which the Abolitionists make against the Republican party is, not that it does not vote to abolish slavery in Missouri, or in any other slave State, (which they readily admit it cannot do,) but that i intelligently, deliberately and purposely sanctions and sustains slavery-i. e., the chattelizing of FOUR MILLIONS of men, women and children-in fifteen slave States, equally with the Democratic party, and, like the Democratic party, is for carrying out all the pro-slavery guaranties of the U.S. Constitution, to the very letter-the horrible Fugitive Slaw Law included, as witness the recent unblushing and inexorable decision of the REPUBLICAN Supreme Court of rescue cases! What say you to this charge, Mr. Greeley ? Please to ' face the muic'-and no dodging! Guilty, or not guilty?

## LETTER FROM CHAS. SUMNER.

The Milwaukie Free Democrat of the 9th inst., co tains extracts from a letter of Charles Sumner to a gentleman in that city. Though adapted particularly to Wisconsin, they will be read with interest by Mr.

ROME, Italy, May 12, 1859. My Dear Sir:—Of late I have received very little political intelligence from home, and in the depression of a protracted disability, have hardly missed it; but to-day I have been gladdened and strengthened by the the received very little forms of a protracted disability, have hardly missed it; but to-day I have been gladdened and strengthened by the received when the three received we have elected a faith, at the close of their housens like downwards. Judge of the Supreme Court, on the issue distinctly presented, that it is the duty of the State to throw the presented, that it is the duty of the State to throw the york close received and the New York Observer, that high professions enable a vast Better news for freedom never, in the long line of his-Better news for freedom never, in the long line of his-tory, reached this ancient(apital. Wherever I go, I feel the new influence, and the venerable monuments about me flash for the moment with the brightness of youth. God biess the people of Wisconsin, who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them! God

'feel' that 'great mutual benefits' arise from slavery, bless the cause! To the people, and the cause, an and that they 'esteem it a duty' to extend its privi-American citizen, far away in a foreign land, sends leges, 'that reciprocal benefits may result'! American citizen.

In this event, I hail the certain beginning of a new order of things in our country. Trial by jury, habeas order of things in our country. Trial by jury, habeas corpus, and the other safeguards of the rights of all, Methodist, or Baptist, or Episcopal, or Presbyteria struck down by the preposterous and tyrannical preset the example which older States must follow. The end cannot be doubtful.

Believe me, my dear sir, with much regard, Very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

Special Notice. In consequence of impaired health -the result of his long-continued, indefatigable and devoted labors as the General Agent of the Massachusetts, and also American Anti-Slavery Society-Mr. May, by unanimous consent of the Roard of Mane gers, has taken a furlough, and transferred, for the present, his official duties to Mr. E. H. HEYWOOD, to whom all applications for meetings, services of agents, tracts, &c., are to be addressed, at 21 Cornhill, Boston. until further notice.

DEATH OF JOSEPH STURGE. In another column, re record from the London Times the sudden death everywhere a deeper interest in the physical improve of Joseph Studes, a prominent member of the Socie- ment of the race than has yet been manifested; as it ty of Friends in England, and for a quarter of a cen. shows how certain and easy this improvement may b tury distinguished for his munificent benevolence and made by the use of the perfectly legit philanthropic activity; and particularly for his efforts in procuring the abolition of West India slavery, and human configuration, on which symmetry and beauty for the promotion of universal peace. He had great depend, are not less interesting and important than personal influence. His funeral was a great demon-stration. The family having deelined a public funeral, the inhabitants of Birmingham showed their respect woman (and much more those of a child) may b by attending it uninvited, as a spontaneous and genu- modified at will, and to an almost unlimited extension ine tribute of respect. The mourning procession, as that we have the power to change, gradually, bu it left Mr. Sturge's house, was followed by sixty car-riages, and was headed by a procession of more than three thousand persons, three abreast, of all ranks, according to the direction given to the vital forces. creeds and shades of distinction, led by the Mayor, and Rev. Dr. Miller, Rector of St. Martin's, the mother church of the town. The burial ground was thronged by members of the Society of Friends from all and beauty have any attractions; to parents as parts of the country, amongst whom was Mr. Bright, guide to the right performance of their all-important

Annual Reports of the American Anti-Slavery pupils harmoniously together; to young women, who Society, for the years ending May 1, 1857, and will not look in vain in its pages for the secrets of that

an Index of Subjects. Members of the American opment of those higher qualities of physical vigor as and of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies may manliness which will command the admiration of the obtain their copies by calling at 21 Cornhill, Boston, own sex no less than the love of the other. Illustrated or at 5 Beekman street, New York. A few copies are with twenty plates and a large number of cuts, exe for sale at twenty-fee cents each.

### WHAT! PREACH, AND KIDNAP MEN!

It is instructive to notice with what slight regard indeed with what undisguised contempt-church nembers treat those specimens of their peculiar prothe pursuit of objects diverse from their own, and not conducing to the honor and glory of the church.

clergyman, in a prayer-meeting, was interrupted with tumultuous noise and insulting expressions on speak-ing of his 'sincere desire to promote the divine glory' emancipation are invited to attend a MASS MEET——the religious press would be in a fever of indignation, ING at the commodious and beautiful Grove in the tumult would be asserted to have sprung from PRAMINGHAM, on MONDAY, July 4th, (under 'infidelity,' and the particular expressions of it would

work of breaking the fetters of the millions who are actually occurred so lately as last month in the city of yet, in this false-hearted and hypocritical nation, New York. The meeting (opened with prayer by groaning in the bondage of chatteliam, whose unutterable wrongs are still crying unto Heaven for redress, whose claims on the sympathy and justice of all are constantly increasing in solemnity, and without whose Samuel Wolcott of Providence, R. I.; the occasion dom and perpetuity of the American republic.

An arrangement has been made with the Boston slave trade; and the disturbers were grave and solemn and Worcester Railroad Corporation to convey per-life-members and directors of the Tract Society, the sons to and from the Grove, on the direct line and the very persons who establish and manage the prayervarious branches connecting therewith, at about half meetings in their respective localities at home, and the usual price. A strong array of earnest and elowho had just decorously listened to a prayer by the pro-slavery Doctor of Divinity, Gardiner Spring. Here is the record of the transaction, as given in the full report of the Tribune.

Mr. Wolcott, after three tumultuous interruption

said- I undertook to offer a motion, and was about to say that I did it with no captious spirit, but with a sincere desire to promote the Divine glory [cries of 'motion, motion,' hisses and cheers, and the utmost onfusion.'] After tumultuous interruptions in two other attempts to read his resolution-the presentation of which was perfectly in order, though the pro-slavery President, Hon. Thomas S. Williams of Con would not maintain the right of the speaker by declaring it so- Mr. Wolcott sat down amid great laughter'!

The persons from whom this laughter, these shouts and these hisses came, the life-members and Directors of the American Tract Society, are of the very cla which established the daily prayer-meeting in the Old South Chapel in this city, which set up the printed placard that ' no controverted topics' were to be introduced into it, and which refused to read or to notice who set up the daily prayer-meeting in Park Street Vestry, and voted that no controverted points shoul

solemn, are therefore managed by persons essentially different from those who clamored Mr. Wolcott down The reason of this difference is, that the holders of these meetings are unanimously pro-slavery. There is no opposition there, because there is no minority to oppose. But let any one persistently disregard their wrongs) of the slave, let any one speak or pray in hearty opposition to the greatest sins, or in hearty intercession for the greatest sufferers in our land, and hisses and shouts will promptly arise in the Old South Chapel, and the constable will again be summoned to enforce the despotism of the Park Street church committee. The church-membership and the piety (so called) of these men seem to have exercised slightest influence towards rendering them either just in themselves, or observant of the rights of others. low-men as unceremoniously as the Southern slave traders themselves. Is it wonderful that the question piety worth? How comes it to be held in such esteem? And is it not really antagonistic to the Christian life, instead of being an element and an evidence

It is equally instructive to notice that the Southern slave traders themselves (in cases where violence and profaneness will not answer their purpose better) are imitating the serious manner and the Scriptur language of their Northern coadjutors. The eighteen persons who advertise in a Mississippi paper (see Liberator of May 20th) that they will pay \$300 per head

If these gentlemen should be found, on inquiry, to church, the proof of their piety would stand on prerealities. A happy day it will be good name of the Republic when President and the Rev. Secretaries of the Tract Soci-Meanwhile, Wisconsin has nobly ety, and would be so accepted, throughout the counwhen President and the Rev. Secretaries of the Tract Society, and would be so accepted, throughout the coun try, by their sister churches. But, since American piety by no means implies a Christian character-and since the language and actions of the Northern a Southern persons in question go together in favor of slavery-I shall venture to assume, as at present advised, that these Honorable and Reverend helpers of the pro-slavery work of the Tract Society are no Christians than the Mississippi slave traders .- c. x. w.

> HINTS TOWARD PHYSICAL PERPECTION: or, the Ph lesophy of Human Beauty; showing how to Acquire and Retain Bodily Symmetry, Health and Vigor; secure Long Life; and avoid the Infirmities and Deformities of Age. By D. H. Jaques. New York: Powler and Wells, Publishers, 308 Broadway. Price \$1.

> This is a work which, if we mistake not, is destine to command almost universal attention, and awake therein pointed out. Its revelation

It will be found deeply interesting to both sexes (but especially to women) and to all ages; and we functions and duties; to teachers who may learn May 1, 1858. 8vo., pp. 203.

These two Reports have only been recently completed, and are now published and paged as one, with an Index of Subject. Mambers of the American in the pages of the secrets of the womanly beauty and personal attractiveness which they very properly desire to possess; and to your men, who will find in it a manual of rules for the development. mand the admiration of the

WORCESTER COUNTY.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Worcester County South Anti-Slavery Society was held on Sur day last, 12th inst., at Blackstone. It was a fleeting of much interest, largely attended, and promising well for the cause of freedom in the Old Bay State In the absence of the President, Ronney Moore, of Slatersville, was chosen to preside, and Samuel May, Jr., was chosen Secretary, pro tem.

The meeting on Sunday morning was held in the Wesleyan meeting-house at Millville village, and was out numerously attended. After the singing of the ity.

'The hour of freedom, come it must— O, hasten it, in mercy, Heaven!'—

and the reading from Ezekiel, of God's rebuke and condemnation of those false priests and shepherds who leave his flock to wander and be lost, through their sinful and selfish neglect,-

ADIN BALLOU, of Hopedale, offered an earnest

er some prefatory remarks, he argued the duty of all, as the creator and father of men, to be actively enfour millions of his children from a condition of the most cruel debasement and suffering, and to save all the other millions of the land from the guilt and shame of being their oppressors. He likened the American ministers and churches of the present day

Resolved. That that which the churches all ground us call worship is nothing else than a mockery of God, pect of his deliverance from the principles of any of fresh crucifixion of His Christ, so long as these we continue to stand aloof from all connection with churches turn a deaf ear to the cry of their enslaved brethren; and, instead of joining the abolitionists in blessed by the Spirit, rather than political power in efforts for their deliverance, give their support and the contest with oppressi fellowship to the oppressor.

Resolved. That such worship is as degrading, use-

less, and destructive to man, as it is offensive and hateful to God: and that every man who sets a true value on his own religious nature, who seeks his own spiritual growth, who desires the favor of God and the fellowship of His son, will fly these churches as snares and pitfalls of his soul, and will lift up his open and practical testimony against them as the worst foes of God and man.

W. W. Cook, of Hopedale, expressed his own con they are based, and hoped these would be more ful-

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, gave an em phatic support to the resolutions, and adduced many proofs and illustrations of their truth. To show of the emancipation of the captives, the coming of that what persons the religious meetings of the present day when God will break every yoke, undo the heavy day are, to a very great extent, composed, he said that within a few days he had made the acquaintance of a woman, once a slave, who had freed herself, and had subsequently returned into the slave States, on eight different occasions, and brought away by her own efforts FIFTY PERSONS into freedom, among whom were her own father and mother, besides giving aid in freeing some hundred others. Her name it was needless them out of the land of their captivity. She was then and mother; and many had rendered aid. Mr. H. anti-slavery reservoir, the Liberator, wherein it of the oldest, and one of the largest and wealthiest religious societies in Worcester, at their weekly Confere meeting, but learned that all the members who usually attended on those occasions were quite pro-slavery, (!) and no one could be induced to bring the ase before them. At last he heard of one young man of their number, who was believed to feel an interest even a shadow of fact to rest upon. Of course, I re in the anti-slavery cause, and he hoped through him pudiate the shallow, absurd idea, that a great mora that this heroic woman would be enabled to lay her case before this large society of professing Christians! So difficult a task was it, even in the city of Worcester, (reputed to be one of the most anti-slavery comnunities in the whole country,) to bring the case of a slave—the most wronged and cruelly treated of all of the domain of morals, or the sphere of the pulnit. human beings—to the notice of a church meeting. or absolve the Christian minister from his duty of ex-Mr. H. could not but think of the story of the old erting his influence in behalf of freedom, and of raislady, who said, 'If you take away my total depravity, ing his voice of protest, warning and pleading per-what shall I have left?' He thought such professing Christians as he had spoken of, made good their man and the eternal law of God, —especially when

Mr. May added a few remarks, and at 124 o'clock. he meeting adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock, at Blackstone Town Hall, two miles distant,

fully occupied by a very large and highly intelligent audience. After the reading of the above resolutions, ADIN BALLOU addressed the audience at considerable Christian, and as absolutely necessary, justifying his Christian, and as absolutely necessary, justifying own course, from a very early day, as a supporter of it, and showing, both by argument and sarcasm, the pulpit, but leaves each minister free to act out the pulpit, but leaves each minister free to act out his own convictions of duty; the other party requires

see of Finance, and proceeded to collect contributions gation without creating a shudder, and arousing in aid of the cause

V. W. Cook. The amount collected, for expenses of

in this subject.

Mr. May offered the following resolution, and sup-who try to smooth the matter over, and 'hold their hold of the work of signing and circulating the peti-tion to the next Legislature, praying that Slave-hunttion to the next Legislature, praying that same-numing in Massachusetts may be absolutely prohibited in
all cases and circumstances. At the close of his redistributed to hose who pledged themselves to attend to the work of their circulation. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the refusal of the Legislature of Resolved, That the refusal of the Legislature of this State, at its last session, to pass a law for the prevention of kidnapping on the soil of Massachusetts, ealls for the carnest rebuke from the people of this State, whose wishes were disregarded, and whose length of the tract, showing that the Bible has no control of the carnest rebuke from the people of the prize offered by the Church Anti-Slavery Society is extended to September 1st, 1859. The desired length of the tract, showing that the Bible has no control of the carnest rebuke from the people of the prize offered by the Church Anti-Slavery Society is extended to September 1st, 1859. The desired length of the tract, showing that the Bible has no control of the presentation of manuscripts to compete for the prize offered by the Church Anti-Slavery Society is extended to September 1st, 1859. The desired length of the tract, showing that the Bible has no control of the prize of the pri Republican party, in and out or the Legislature, who conspired to defeat that law, did shamefully betray the trust committed to them, and did violate the confidence which they had led the people to repose in of \$100 is awarded. All communications to be adthem; and we call upon every true and honest antithem; and we shall be shall be

This resolution was subsequently put to vote, and an adopted by a unanimous vote.

other instructive speach; and the meeting, soon after of clock, adjourned, having been, it is believed, one in that place. Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Posof the most encouraging ever held in Blackstone.

RODNEY MOORE, President. SAMURI MAY, Ja., Secretary, pro tem.

A STRONG TESTIMONY.

The following strong, explicit, and uncompromising Resolutions were adopted by the Reformed Presby-terian (Covenanter) Synod, at its late meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa. They furnish an example worthy be imitated by every other religious body in the land. Resolved, 1. That slavery—the holding of man as property—to be bought and sold as 'chattels' person al, is a malum per se (an evil itself) wholly at varie with every precept of the divine word, and a great outrage upon every attribute of our common human

that the Constitution of the United States is the great strong hold and bulwark of this system of violence and oppression, and that, therefore, we will continue to testify against it, refuse the oath of allegiance to it, or obey its unholy requirements.

3. That the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, which makes the North the hunting-ground of the slave holder, which expressly contravenes and contradict SAMUEL MAY, Jr., then addressed the meeting. Afhis master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee, he shall dwell with thee, even among gaged in behalf of the cause which aims to lift up him; and the yet more infamous Dred Scott decision, which not only makes slavery in every sense national institution, but expressly declares that 'the colored man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect,' are perversions of justice and judg-American ministers and churches of the present day (with rare exceptions) to those false and cowardly lated in letter and in spirit, but demand as the con-He presented and defended the following resoludirect against them the denunciations and the judgment of God's word.

4. That we discover no hope for the slave, no pros contempt of His word and commandment, and a the political organizations of the day—that, therefore, them, and rely as heretofore upon the power of truth

5. That we esteem it our special duty to bear firm. faithful and explicit testimony against those ecclesias pale those who make merchandise of the souls and bodies of men, and who, although frequently and earnestly importuned, refuse not only to utter any testimony against this evil, but wholly to give any deliverance whatever upon the subject. Our motto is still, 'No Union with Slaveholders, political or ecclesiastical.'

currence with the resolutions, but thought that many present did not understand the grounds on which lie that God, by his word, sanctions a sin so heinous -are guilty of one of the worst and most dangerou forms of infidelity exhibited in this age and nati

7. That we will continue, each one in our place, as God may give us opportunity, to labor and pray for burdens, and let the oppressed go free. The resolutions, after slight amendment, were

adopted unanimously.

#### A WORD FOR PREEDOM FRIEND GARRISON:

The friends of impartial freedom cannot afford to

let the gems and jewels of anti-slavery sentiment to state, - but the slaves call her Moses, -for she leads pass without a word of commendation and notice The following is an extract from the valedictory disvisiting Worcester, as she had previously visited Bos- course delivered by Rev. W. T. CLARKE, before the ton, Concord, &c., to raise a small sum of money to Second Congregational Society of Hingham, March enable her to procure a humble home for her father 20th. I think it should find a place in the great said he sought to introduce her case to the members posited much of the good and evil pertaining to the cause of liberty in this country.

J. CUSHING. Truly, this is a political pulpit, and that you were supporting political preacher. The charge is baseless. It has no question loses its moral character, and its fitness for the pulpit, the moment that designing demagogues seize upon it as a means of gaining office and power. Though twenty parties were organized upon the sla very question, they could not swing that question out the African slave trade is being revived b Mr. H's speech was clear and strong, and received eyes, and within a few weeks four hundred and twenty-nine men, women and children, (God's children all of them,) were sold, amid profane oaths, scoffs, and on an auction-stand in Savannah, while the highest court of justice in the nation has degraded itself into At the hour named, the large Town Hall was found the willing ally of injustice and oppression. Why, for a Christian minister to be wholly silent, while enormities like these are being enacted, is to repudi-ate Christianity, to outrage his manhood, and to insult ength, vindicating the anti-slavery reform as truly ers of our times? Here are two great political par-God. Who are the real political, the partisan preacht, and snowing, outh by argument weakness and wickedness of the position now held by absolute silence upon the subject. It knows that the the great body of American churches in regard to nefarious designs and inherent wickedness of slavery The following persons were then chosen a Committhe latent conscience of the people into determined Dr. Abel Wilder, E. N. Paine, Stephen Albee, and opposition to it. So it would draw the cloak of si lence over the question, and lull the drowsy con science of the church to a deeper sleep, while slavery THOMAS W. HIGGISSON then addressed the audithe republic. Who, then, is the partisan pres ence. He presented, in a very interesting manner, the political minister, who deserves to be visited by and conscientious mind to a deep and abiding interest not the one who speaks his convictions upon the moral At about 4½ o'clock, it was voted to take a recess of fifteen minutes.

At 5 o'clock, the meeting was again called to order, when, to a considerable extent, a new audience was to the great propellary parties in the server party of this content to the great propellary party party of this content to the great propellary party party party and the great propellary party party party party of this content and positive marks the man who gives expression to the deep and diffused public sentiment against slavery; but the real parties are propellary party to the great pro-slavery party of this country, says peace,' verily such men shall have their reward; and, however beautifully they may preach the gospel, how ever sweetly they may talk about the dear Jesus, they must some day hear a voice speaking to them in spoken in behalf of the least of these little ones, you have not spoken for me.'

At the instance of several gentlemen, the tim rinciples trampled under foot; that the leaders of the warrant or allowance for chattel slavery, is not over tepublican party, in and out of the Legislature, who

We learn that an Anti-Slavery meeting of The whole subject was further discussed by Gronor much interest was held in the city of Worcester, or W. Stacy, of Milford, and by Mr. Higginson, in an-Sunday last, at Brinley Hall, being the third succes-TEE, and JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, were among the speak-ers present. Other meetings, we understand, will be held next Sunday in Worcester.

Reported for the Liberator. BERACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE Miss Effie Caratang, aged 29,

Henry Shaw, aged 62. In the Common Pleas, St. Louis County, Poly Term, 1859. DAMAGES \$100,000.

Now it came to pass in the third year of the part of Now it came to passed over a nighty period of the tyrant James, who ruled over a nighty period of the tyrant James, who ruled over a nighty period over a nighty nighty period ov of the tyrant same, of robbers, that a certain damsel, comely to lock up of robbers, that a great city, that lyeth near the And there was residing in that city, a man wi stricken in years, who looked upon the dam was sorely smitten. Now it so happened that when he saw her, and remembered that he had no with h he saw her, and term that he communed with himself saying,—I will go, and present myself before he And he did, even as he had said. And behold, aged man, whose name was Henry, went to see, at aged man, whose many and to talk with his beloved. And he visited her by he and by the twilight. He sojourned on feet, and by sojourned in his chariot. And he brought her free and books, and jewels, and he laid them at the faut and books, and jowers, brought her a mighty inch ment of music from his castle; and he be to accept it, as a token of his love. Now the densi to accept it, as a loach of the love. Now the dead whose name was Effie, even Effie Carzteng, at a de whose name was built, it delicates stool thereof, and made music. Howbeit, it delicates his heart, and he was joyful. And he spake and he and besought her that she would be his wife. and besought her than and replied unto him, on as he desired. But when she had said unto him the she would go to the castle, and be unto him a wild; came to pass that there was a great gathering of an and of horses, and of oxen, and of all manner of curing and of horses, and or vacus, with her one of the your men, went to behold the wonders thereof. And who the second day had fully come, Effic and the year man went up, even as they had done before, to seeh wonderful things that were to be seen. And it came to pass that Henry, the betrothel d

Effie, when he saw that his beloved had betaken he.

self to the fair, lo! these two days, with a comp

young man, that he was wroth; and when the slow

had departed, he repaired to the house of Est, and he spake fair words unto her, saying, Behold, I has friends at my house; lend me, therefore, I pay the for the pleasure of my guests, the instrument of main which I gave thee. Now Effic was pleased to m sent, and it went back to its place, even the time where it had stood in days of yore. Howbeit, vine his guests had departed, his wrath continued to alice and, by reason of his great age, he returned not see his betrothed, neither took her to be his wife; as did he return to her the musical instrument he had borrowed. And after Effie had waited for manyling and beheld that he came not, she became some troubled. And she went to a mighty larger with the story of her afflictions. And she wept son, mi said, Hath not my beloved greatly wronged me? He hath broken my heart, and blasted my propen; for he hath plenty of horses, and eattle, and mad gear. Verily, he hath a stately house in the cit, is the midst thereof, and it seemeth like a cutie; softs, thieves assail it, and it falleth not, but it resisted al their assaults. And he hath a tower in the country that overlooketh the city. He hath many serum. who came from the land of Ethiopia; he possessi many pastures and fields lying in and about the cir so many, that he knoweth not the value thereof. Is counteth, likewise, much money in rent, in his riches do greatly abound. And no man cantel the sheckles of gold, and the sheckles of silver, that is merchandise, and his houses, and his lands sal his usury do bring him in. But they are so great far they cannot be reckoned. Yes, they amount a twelve score thousand pounds, even pounds suring And her sorrows were reckoned at one score thousand thereof, which, in the language of that county, amounted to five score thousand pieces of silver. And when she had taken counsel of the lawyer, show greatly rejoiced. And the lawyer went to the join. and the judge called unto him the officer, and strick enjoined him as the custom is. Then the officer took a paper, and he carried it to Henry, whose surane is Shaw, and it told him all that the damsel had said. Then Henry went to a notable counseller, who is known throughout the borders of all the land, on to Edward, who is surnamed Rates, and he countiled with him. And they went before the judge mi they denied all that the damsel had alleged. The the judge appointed twelve men, just and trus, and they took a mighty oath to decide as it should sem to them just. And it was known throughout the dis and in the churches, and to all the pe wondered exceedingly. And some of them said, let Henry of his abundance bestow mon the damed all the she claimeth. But others said nay; this is a wited woman; her house is a house of evil resort, milit seeketh to circumvent a weak old man in her tails, because of his great riches. But the men who at is judgment believed none of these things. And when the judge had expounded the law, and the counselest had spoken mighty words, they went out, and gat lots, and, lo ! they all said, Let Henry give unto ! damsel all that she claimeth, even five score thousand pieces of ailver. And the judge wrote it in a back and Effie's heart was exceedingly glad. And she & vided with the lawyers, and she took two soors and ten thousand pieces of silver, and the lawyer tok two score and ten thousand pieces; and so they & vided the spoils. Now, the people did greatly novel; and they departed, every one to his own hous, exclaiming, Great, and glorious, and wonderful is the law, and the administration thereof! Amen! L

COLORED PEOPLE IN BOSTON. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN recently gave an entitaining and instructive dissertation on Love, Cont. ship, and Marriage, at the Joy Street Church, is this

On Monday evening, 6th inst., at the Twelfth Psytist Church, Dr. John S. Rock delivered his lectual

Voyage of an American Outlaw.' Besides detailing his experience in the attempt is secure a passport as an American citizen-a chapter revealing the heartless despotism of this government towards those whom Taney pronounces as having as rights that white men are bound to respect, -the ture abounded with graphic sketches of what met Dr.

R.'s eyes and ears abroad. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, a young colored mes, has just opened a Studio at 42 and 44, Court street, when he is prepared to execute Portraits in Oil and Pastil, with an accuracy of expression and beauty of facility which not only reflect credit upon his distinguished preceptor, (Mr. Wilson,) but at the same time exhibit his own genius in a most praiseworthy degree. We hope he will receive that patronage which he so will

The Canadian Legislative Council have recently incorporated an association of colored persons in Toronto. for Educational purposes. At one of the meetings, the Mayor presided, and Rev. Dr. Willis, Professor Wilson, and other distinguished gentlemen Particle pated. Among the colored Canadians, who also not part in the proceedings, were Dr. A. T. Augusta, W. R. Abbot, Isaac N. Carey, and others.

The following resolution was unanimo Resolved, That as the British Constitution knows no man by his color or creed, and that her college wherever established are open to all without distinction. tion, it is expedient that encouragement should be given to young men, to enable them to enter the diferent schools, academies, colleges, and universities, that thereby they may be prepared to fill any lates. which circumstances hereafter may assign them, either in or out of this Province.

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OF MARRIAGE

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ouis County, Fobruary ,000. aird year of the reign over a mighty people over a mighty people, comely to look upen, hat lyeth near the sether of waters, that city, a man well upon the damsel, and happened that when at he had no wife, are manual with himsely minus of the results of t

at he had no wife, ner communed with himself int myself before her-aid. And behold, this cenry, went to see, and he visited her by day, turned on foot, and he he brought her flower, laid them at the feet of ther a mighty issue laid them at the feet of ther a mighty instruit her a mighty instruit her a mighty instruit her a mighty instruit her a mighty instruction.

How boit, it delighted had he spake unto her, ald be his wife. Then replied unto him, even and said unto him a might had said unt be unto him a wife, it be unto him a wife, it reat gathering of men, of all manner of curious her one of the young resthereof. And when the control of the young done before to see the

done before, to see the be seen.
enry, the betrethed of oved had betaken herdays, with a comely ; and when the show he house of Effic, and aying, Behold, I have therefore, I pray thee, he was pleased to conplace, even the place yore. Howbeit, when ath continued to abide e, he returned not to her to be his wife; nor al instrument he had waited for many days, ot, she became serely mighty lawyer with tly wronged me? He blasted my prespects y house in the city, in h like a castle; so that not, but it resisteth ail tower in the country thiopia; he possesseth in and about the city; the value thereof. He ency in rents, for his kles of silver, that his and his lands, and his they are so great that Yea, they amount to even pounds sterling at one score thousand age of that country, d pieces of silver. And f the lawyer, she was yer went to the judge, the officer, and strictly Then the officer took lenry, whose surname at the damsel had said. ble counsellor, who is of all the land, even Bates, and he counselbefore the judge, and l had alleged. Then

n, just and true, and ide as it should seem n throughout the city, Il the people, and they ome of them said, Les pon the damsel all that may; this is a wicked of evil resort, and she d man in her toils, bethe men who sat in se things. And when w, and the counsellors went out, and gast t Henry give unto the en five score thousand ge wrote it in a book, ly glad. And she ditook two score and nd the lawyers took eces; and so they di-cople did greatly marone to his own home, and wonderful is the reof! Amen! L

IN BOSTON. eently gave an enter-ation on Love, Court-, at the Twelfth Bap-delivered his lecture, ence in the attempt to an citizen—a chapter am of this government

ounces as having no to respect, -the lecng colored man, has 14, Court street, where its in Oil and Pastel, and beauty of finish pon his distinguished the same time exhibit eworthy degree. We have which he so well age which he so well

ncil have recently inncil have recently and persons in Toronto, one of the meetings, Dr. Willis, Professor d gentlemen particiadians, who also took . A. T. Augusta, W.

nanimously adopted:

Constitution knows
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all without distincthers. hem to enter the difed to fill any station y assign them, etc. W. C. N.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. The Great Frost of June 5, 1859-Its Results-Ohio in Chains-A Funeral-Great Rise in the Price of Wheat and Flour.

CHAGRIN FALLS, (Ohio,)
Sunday, June 5, 1859.

DEAR GARRISON-I came to this place yesterday, Saturday, the coldest day in June I ever saw; the Saturos, the degrees below thermometer at sundown was five degrees below thermometer as sales are degrees below freezing. Before dark, ice began to form on standing saier. Great was the consternation of the people, of all classes, lest wheat, corn, fruit, and all garden vegeclasses, see tables abould be destroyed. But no remedy was known. Many anxious hearts and sleepless eyes sere in Ohio during last night. All were astir early this morning to see the result. The day dawned had morning houdess splendor. The sun rose in perfect brightgest. Before noon to-day, the work of the night was made manifest. Every blade of corn is cut down, all made manifest. Livery blade of corn is cut down, all over this region, so far as information has come in. Tonatoes, sweet potatoes, all vines and vegetables. is gardens, are dead, for this year. Apples all frozen and worthless. It is thought not one bushel will be and within twenty miles of this place—nor a peck and this region abounds with them. Never was there and the respect than last week presented for a heavy a fairer prospect than the week presented for a heave crop, too, is destroyed. Flour has risen two dollars per barrel in twenty-four hours. Indeed, those who old wheat or flour will not sell for any price. The hold was of the grape, the ash and the locust trees, of the butternut, and, in many cases, of the maple, now all turned black and faded as in October. A deep gloom is on all faces to-day. It will be hard for crops to meet the effects of the criais of last year Their hopes are utterly blasted on the Reserve. The only hope is, that this calamity is not extensive.

By the way, the superstitious ones say this calam ity is in consequence of my coming here! I came here yesterday to lecture. In the afternoon of yesterday, I lectured on the Philosophy of Reform. Yesterday, lectured on the Ante-Natal Development and Education of man. House full. This forenoon, on What shall we do to be saved? Saved, not from hell, after we leave the body, but the hells of sla very, war, drunkenness, prostitution, politics and sectarian religion into which we are now plunged? When we get into our incorporeal state, we will inquire how to keep out of hell there; time enough to make that inquiry when we get there. But while we are in our corporeal state, our sole anxiety should be to get out of hell and keep out of hell here—the hells of inherited diseases of body and soul-of slavery, war, and all hells into which, in ignorance, we plunge ourselves, or are plunged by others. It is all a waste of time and thought and anxiety to seek now to keep out of hell in another state. Wait till we get therethen it will be time to see to that. But, in this world, our sole anxiety should be to keep ourselves out of hell now-out of present hells, and get into a present heaven. This we can do only by compliance with the laws of life and health. Compliance with those fixed natural laws is heaven; non-compliance is hell.

Last week, Monday, the Supreme Court of Ohio. Republican Court, refused to grant a writ of Habeas Corpus to the men in prison in Cleveland, for feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and sheltering the wanderer. The Court has five Judges; three were against the writ, on the ground that the Fugitive Slave Law is Constitutional; two were in favor of granting the writ, on the ground that the infernal law is unconstitutional. Brinkerhoff, one of the ablest jurists in the State, and one other, pronounced the law no law, because it is unconstitutional. So those men are in prison, to lie there six months, because they dare to obey God and show kindness to the afflicted ! Spaulding, Giddings, Wade and others are earnestly engaged to arouse the people to resist that satanic law. Every man should resist it by such means as he may deem right and expedi-When news came here of the refusal to grant the writ, the bell was tolled in the Presbyterian steeple all the afternoon. All asked, 'Who is dead? 'LIBERTY,' was the reply. Ohio, with her two millions of men and women, lies bound, hand and foot, helpless at the feet of kidnappers.

prother of our much valued and most faithful friend and fellow-laborer in all that is good and just, REU-BEN H. OBER. Luke and Lima Ober have been in Ransas two years. They were on their way East. Reached here last week. Yesterday morning, she died. Her last request was, that I might speak at the burial of her body. She rejected the popular theology, as to its views of her whereabouts and whatabouts, is the incorporeal state, and also in its views of a true Savior and a true salvation. Therefore her last end was peace. She slept her last sleep as the infant

Our friends DARIUS and SOPRIA ALLEN are doing a good work here, giving no rest to the sectarians mound them. They are faithfully doing the work for liberty and humanity the Father hath given them

Between Chagrin Falls and Newbury, the distance ten miles. There is not a hill nor a blade of corn, a that distance, that is not cut down. It is thought e root is not dead, and that it may sprout again. But many are at work to plant over again. Fruit all dead, and falling off. I do not believe one bushel of apples or peaches will mature in that region.

ALLIANCE, (Ohio,) 3, P. M., June 7. I am here waiting a train for Salem, fourteen niles. Arrived at half-past 11, A. M., just in time to be too late. The train moved off just as I landed here. I have to wait here four hours and a half for the next train-tedious enough. But, I always keep mething to do to meet such disasters.

Darius and Sophia Allen came with me in their agon from Newbury, their home, to Ravenna, a disnce of twenty miles. It was sad, as we rode along, to see every hill and blade of corn, the whole distance, out down by the frost of the night of the 4th, and he apples and peaches dead. Even the forest trees eany of them, look as if the foliage had been scorched with fire. In Ravenna, and in Alliance and other aces, four has risen two and three dollars on barrel, since last Saturday, the 4th. A great panic is on all hearts. Millions and millions of dollars' forth of labor and grains and fruits were destroyed a a few hours by that frost.

But, amid all this panic, the people do not forget heir position in regard to slave-hunting. Slavery has lished the Habeas Corpus all over the North. Rather the Federal Government, the Central Power as. That same Central Power, in Washington, has evived the slave trade. It has made it a crime, punishable with felony, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and give shelter to the houseless wanderera crime to follow Christ—a crime to worship the true God-a deep and damning crime to be a MAN. It is will. Let the crisis come. Let the question of Lib-ety or Slavery to the North be settled. I thank the treholders for compelling the North to decide bewen Liberty and Slavery. Will you be freemen, or

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The Crocket (Texas) Telegraph is informed that tre than two thousand negroes have been brought and settled in the region of country within eight alles of Hempstead, during the winter.

ANTI-SLAVERY VERSUS COLONIZATION. FRIEND GARRISON :- One of the most gratifying features in the meetings held in our city, during the late anniversaries, was the marked contrast between the six sessions of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, and the one lilliputian gathering of that superannuated handmaid of slavery, the Massachusetts

Colonization Society.

Wishing to know whether it was flood or ebb tide with the friends of the latter, we visited the place of their convocation, which was Dr. Robbins's Church in Bedford Street. The place seemed in admirable keeping with the spirit and objects of the meeting, and. while sitting there, we several times revolved in our mind the declaration of the Apostle- Now we see through a glass darkly.' This was literally true of the place, and morally true of those who took an active part in the services.

While we rejoice to know that the places where the friends of the slave assembled were crowded by those who were anxious to listen to Freedom's noble champions, we were equally delighted to see so few gathered to aid in giving perpetuity to the accursed slave system in our beloved country.

The number present was about eighty, some fifty of whom were females. When I thought of the plan of abolishing American Slavery by such means as they proposed, I was reminded of Virgil's mountain, which, when in travail, and expected to give birth to some monstrosity, brought forth a mouse.

Rev. Mr. Means, of Roxbury, opened the service with prayer, in which he thanked God that 'the Colonization Society was fulfilling the Gospel commission.' (Will the Rev. gentleman inform us how they can be 'fulfilling the Gospel commission,' who are giving support to a system which renders it impossible to preach the Gospel to four millions of human beings in the most enlightened nation on the earth?) One gentleman said-'I am sorry to see so few here -that there has been such a falling off in numbers.

'Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again; The eternal years of God are hers.'

A clergyman arose, near the close of the meeting, to congratulate those present that, amidst the strife and noisy declamation of those who pretend to be the friends of the slave, they had found a place where philanthropy and a pure Christianity could be heard! It was announced in the Report, that the American Society had sent out of the country, during the past year, 161 emigrants. This statement suggested the following query, to which if any friend of colonization will respond, he will lay us under obligation :- If the American Colonization Society sends out of the country only 161 colored persons in a year, and the slaves increase at the rate of about one hundred thousand annually, how long will it take that Society to rid the country of the whole slave population?

Not wishing to occupy your valuable space with a detailed account of the proceedings of a Society whose plans of operation are so perfectly chimerical, and so palpably proscriptive, we will merely say that, while the number in attendance was very small, the meeting was equally small in every other respect. While some spoke of ultimate success and triumph, it was evi-

NEWRURY, Monday night, June 6.

I rode ten miles, Sunday evening, after lecturing junior Anti-Slavery Society of this city, in the early the compulsory removal from the State of slaves, twice at Chagrin Falls, to this place, and lectured here at half-past 7, on 'Home, and its bearing on the Character and Destiny of Man.' This (Monday) aftermon, at 2 o'clock, I gave an address in the Presbyterian church here, on the occasion of the burial of the body of Lima S. H. Oher, wife of Luke Ober, brother of our much valued and most faithful friend but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspot-but with a time city, in the early the compulsory removal from the State, in 1831, was the compulsory removal from the the compulsory removal from the State, in 1831, was the compulsory removal from the stander of slaves, manumitted after the date of the act, with a view to prevent too great and rapid an increase of this part of compulsory removal from the compulsory removal from th

Charleston and Savannah by way of Montgomery, Alabama, and by the Southern Railroad to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river; thence by the Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river; thence by the Vicksburg, Shrevenport and Texas Railroad, across the State of Louisiana to Marshall, in Texas; thence by a Southern Pacific Railroad across the State of Texas, and on to the Pacific Ocean.

3. To encourage, by lawful means, the Americanization of the people of Cuba and the Isthmus, for the purpose of annexation, and demanding an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

4. That the success of the Republican party in the election of a President in 1860 will be a virtual dissolution of the Union, and in that event this Convention recommends to the people of the slaveholding States to meet immediately in convention to determine the measure and mode of upholding the constitutional government as it at present exists, by preventing the installation into office of a Republican President, and the inauguration of the Republican President, and the inauguration of the Republican party in power; or, failing in that, to resolve the slaveholding States into a separate, independent organization, with such constitutional form of government as will best secure their safety, their honor, their rights and institutions, and to make them a power on the earth.

HYANNIS BEDEVILED.

It is not often that we hear or read of a mean action on the part of Cape Cod people. Their humanity, especially, is proverbial. But the recent fugitive slave case at Hyannis develops a degree of meanness and baseness which we know cannot often be excelled. We could not much blame a master of a vessel for returning a runaway slave, or a runaway white man, if found in his vessel within the premises of the slave territory; but after the vessel had arrived in Massachusetts waters, and the slave had actually escaped in a bost, to voluntarily force him back, and not only that, but actually to pay a large sum to have him sent chusetts waters, and the slave had actually escaped in a boat, to voluntarily force him back, and not only that, but actually to pay a large sum to have him sent back into the heli of bondage from which he had escaped through so many privations—and then for another to engage, for a 'value received,' to freight back this flesh and blood—all this, we say, of Massachusetts men—and Cape Cod men too—is as diagrace ful as it is rare; and the perpetrators should be made to feel how contemptible their conduct has rendered them to their kindred and neighbors. It is sad enough, and bad enough, to allow the slave-owner to catch his own 'cattle,' but when a Massachusetts free man volunteers as a kidnapper and bloodhound, the act makes him an outlaw to all the best sentiments of decent society.—Provincetone Banner.

The Webster Statue.—The Webster Statue Committee has voted, 14 to 9, not to place the statue of Webster at the State House. Hon. Edward Everett, who defended the statue as a work of art, at the meeting on Wednesday, resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee, as did also William Amory, a member of the same committee. The committee are in a considerable state of agitation.

Thirty-three stars must be on the national flag from the condition of the Union. The Mobile (Ala.) Mercury states boildly that there are at present active movements going on the terity of Mobile, (Ala.) Mercury states boildly that there are at present active movements boildly that there are at present active movements boildly that there are at present active movements boolid, (Ala.) Mercury states boildly that there are at present active movements boildly that there are at present active movements boildly that there are at present active movements going on the city of Mobile, (Ala.) Mercury states boildly that there are at present active movements boildly that there are at present active movements object of Mobile (Ala.) Mercury states boildly that there are at present active movements object of Mobile (Ala.) Mercury states boildly that t

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION. BALTIMORE, June 9.

The Slaveholders' Convention reassembled this morning to consider the question as to the best means of regulating the free negro population of the State. The hall was crowded, and much interest manifested. Hon. James Alfred Pearce, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted a majority report.

Mr. F. W. Jacobs of Worcester county presented the views of a portion of the minority, being a written address going over the whole ground, detailing the

the views of a portion of the minority, being a written address going over the whole ground, detailing the grievances of the slave owners of Maryland, and the pernicious influence of free negroism on the population generally. He then advocated the prohibition of emancipation, and the passage of laws for the gradual extinction of free negroism. He next alluded to the tendency in the Northern and Western States of legislation against free negroes. He also alluded to the interference of the Methodist Episcopal church of the North in the matter, and was very severe on the New York Christian Advocate, touching its strictures in regard to the Convention held at Cambridge, and for attempting to threaten with an ecclesiastical cowhide attempting to threaten with an ecclesiastical cowhide the Methodists of Maryland, if they countenanced the present movement. He avowed himself a Methodist, but repudiated in strong language any attempt at ecclesiastical interference in the domestic institutions

ecclesiastical interference in the domestic institutions of the State.

The following is the substance of the report and

The following is the substance of the report and resolutions of the majority of the committee:

'The Committee on Resolutions respectfully report a number of resolutions which were submitted to them by the members of the Convention, all of which they considered and discussed carefully, es time allowed. Two subjects of primary importance occupied most of the time of the Committee. These were the proposed expulsion from Maryland of the free negroes now residing in the State, and the policy adopted by the Legislature of 1831, one of the restraints upon manumission; and the necessity of additional legislation to give vitality and vigor to the law of that year, which probably from the imperfections of its details has fallen into desuctude. In regard to the first of these questions, the Committee came to the conclusion that it was highly inexpedient to undertake any measure for the general removal of the free black population from the State, and that it is for the best interest of the State and of that class of people to require only the due enforcement of the statutes already existing on this subject, and of such additional laws as seen to be necessary to carry out the purposes of former Legislatures, as a to make these neonle orderly industrious But,' he continued, 'Truth is mighty, and will prevail.' this subject, and of such additional laws as seen to be necessary to carry out the purposes of former Legislatures, so as to make these people orderly, industrious and productive. By the last census, this class of population numbered about seventy-four thousand; but within the last nine years, they are estimated by natural causes and manumissions to have reached over eighty thousand. The existence of so large a number blacks in the midst of a slaveholding State, is believed to be itself an evil, and this evil is readily perceived to be greater when it is considered that a portion of them are idle, vicious and unproductive. This, however, is not the case with the majority of them, and their removal would, as the committee be-lieve, be far greater than all the evils the people of Maryland ever suffered from them. Their removal from the State would deduct nearly fifty per cent, from the household and agricultural labor furnished from the household and agricultural labor furnished by the people of this color, and which is indispensable to the people of the State. It would produce great discomfort and inconvenience to the great body of householders; would break up the business and destroy the prospects of a large number of land owners and land renters, a class whose interests are entitled to as much consideration as those of any other portion of our citizens; would be harsh and oppressive to those people themselves; would violate the public sentiment, which is generally not only just but kindly disposed towards them, and would probably lead to other evils which the committee forbear to mention. They are satisfied that the measure could not receive Legislative sanction, and would not be tolerated by the great body of the people of Maryland, even with that sanction; the Committee, therefore, cannot re-

Legislative sanction, and would not be tolerated by the dently only such hope as is sometimes cherished by the victim of some fatal disease, who is doomed soon to 'shuffle off this mortal coil.' Its epitaph will be written by posterity thus:—

Here lies the foe of God and man, Who set at nought Jehovah's plan; No tears let men shed over her, Who died of 'color-Phobia.'

Boston, June 13, 1859.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held June 9th, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Hovey, of Boston, we, in common with the abolitionists of the United States, have sustained serious loss; and that, while we deplore that loss, we rejoice in the example of his beautiful life of unwearied self-devotion to the cause of human freedom: and we trust that, though dead, his memory will still speak to us in living words of counsel and encouragement, as we pursue the work from which he has been taken.

Resolved, That we also deeply sympathize with the junior Anti-Slavery Society of this city, in the early remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members. Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, Samuel, remayal, by death, of one of their members, of the same that anction; the Committee, theat expulsion f

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1. To re-open the African slave trade.
2. For the construction of a Southern Pacific Railway on the 32d parallel of North latitude, from
Charleston and Savannah by way of Montgomery, Alabama, and by the Southern Railroad to Vicksburg, on
the Mississippi river; thence by the Vicksburg, on
the Mississippi river; thence by the Vicksburg, on
the Pacific Ocean.
3. To encourage, by lawful means, the American of the people of Cuba and and such an and such analysis of the State of those emancipation altogether, or compel the prompt removal
as to remedute.

3. To encourage, by lawful means, the American of the people of Cuba and such and such and such analysis to remedute the such and such analysis to the such and suc

The slaveholders of Maryland have been holding a convention, for some days, to consider what they may do to secure and better their position. They are troubled that so many slaves run away; and they are also troubled that so many free negroes will not run away. While their human property is becoming so uncertain by the increased anti-slavery feeling in their midst, and facilities afforded by the underground railroad, it is found that free negroes increase faster than free white folks, and there is danger of an Africanization of the State. The ultra-slaveholders and breeders desire the Legislature to pass acts preventing emancipation in the State, and expelling free blacks. Poor old fogies, they cling to a rotten system that covers the land with desolation, and brings poverty and want to their doors.

Thirty-three stars must be on the national flag from and after the 4th of July next, in compliance with the consuming a well-known hotel, the 'Mansion House,' and twenty other buildings, stores and dwelling-houses, on Easex, George and St. Peters streets. One man and a score of horses were burnt to ashes.

IMMENSE PHYSICAL STRENGTH

IMMENSE PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

Dr. Windship, a young man of twenty-five, has been lecturing on physical education, at the Music Hall; he is of average size and weight, yet by gradually training himself, he has acquired wonderful strength. Before a large audience on Wednesday evening, he is a large audience, and the large audience of the well of the widd Cherry Tee; the could be dones to the physical powers, and whith the hand had a large and the large and the large and the large and unlimited ocean of air, that we might avail ourselves of the intended of the wood have been and unlimited ocean of air, that we might avail ourselves of its invigorating forces, and, by a free out-of-door like, experience that expansion of body and soul to be obtained only by the harmonious development of both. He then proceeded with illustrations of the heedlessness in regard to physical

NEGRO-PHOBIA. No place in the Pree States have more color-phobia than the people of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

more color-phoba than the people of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

The proposal of the school directors of that borough, to build a house for colored children, in a certain respectable locality, has almost thrown the Republican of that place into fits. That journal says the proposed location 'is not to be thought of,' and says it will convert the place 'into a negro quarter.' How strange that a school should be more offensive to genteel offactories than a horse stable, where colored grooms are in attendance all about town! The editor of the Jeffersonian, of the same place, is also down on the Rev. J. Mayland McCarter, for preaching a sermon in commendation of Moses' faith, when he refused to be called the son of Phargoh's daughter. This polished commendation of Moses latth, when he retused to or called the son of Pharason's daughter. This polished editor protests against Mr. M.'s sermon, and among other most choice and delectable things, says:

'l'haraoh was a negro, an African nigger, and pro-bably a fair representative of the missionary-eating niggers that now live in the interior of that country. He and his whole tribe were filthy, detestable barba-rians. It was probably their filthiness that brought upon them the plagues; for, according to Scripture, they were lousy,—the very dust they wallowed in turned to lice'!! Pharaoh was a negro, an African nigger, and pro-

NOT IMPROVED BY SLAVERY. President Benson of dberia, in his last message, thus explodes a notion which has been loudly maintained and believed in this country:

· My fears for the last five years have been that the My fears for the last five years have been that the intellectual and industrial training of a majority of the immigrants who arrive here from the United States will not keep pace with the advancement of the aborigines in those elements of individual and national greatness. In order to show that these fears and anxieties are not unfounded, I have only to state what is pretty generally known in Liberia, that there are thousands of natives living within the jurisdiction of this Republic, who are intellectually in advance of at least one-half of the immigrants that arrive here annually from the United States.

The Battle of Montenello. The first action in the wicked war now raging in Europe, to gratify the pride and selfishness of ambitious and hostile rulers, was fought at the town of Montebello on the 21st of May. The Austrians, 15,000 strong, under General Stadion, made the assault upon a division of the French and Sardinian army, numbering about 9000, under command of General Forey. The engagement lasted from four to six hours, and was hotly contested on both sides, but resulted at last in the repulse of the Austrians, with a loss of 1500 men in killed and wounded. The French lost from 600 to 700.

LATEST. By the Europa, at Halifax, from Liverpool, June 4, intelligence is received of two additional bloody conflicts, in both of which the Austrians were bloody conflicts, in both of which the Austrians were defeated. At Palestro they lost a thousand prisoners, and sustained a severe loss in killed and wounded. The King, Victora Emanuel, led the allied forces, and the Zouaves fought furiously. A second battle occurred at Sesto Calendre, in which the Austrians were again defeated. The Austrians have evacuated Bebbio, carrying with them a thousand of their wounded. In the battle at Palestro, four hundred Austrians were drowned in a canal. There had been reports of Garibaldi having met with reverses, and being compelled to retreat, but later dispatches seem to indicate his

Anna D. Weets, and Arton, pledge,
Ann Arbor, Michigan,
Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio,
Newbury, "
Parkman, "
Jas. Brockaway, New Lyme, Ohio,
Elijah Brown, "
Lockport, Eric Co., Pa.,
John Dolly, of Gerard, 0 50 Collections for the Tract Pund, by Caroline

25 persons in Manchester, N. H., 95 60
26 "Portmouth, "15 00
33 "Great Falls, "14 18
12 "Woonsooket, R. I. 6 95
23 "Ashaway, 5 47
5 "Westerly, "3 35
5 "Newport, "2 25
4 "Mystic, Conn., 155
5 "South Reading, Mass., 3 93 Collections by Joseph A. Howland, at the West. At Shirley, N. Y. Kerr's Corners, N. Y., Collins. 1 00 Collections by Parker Pillsbury.

At Lowell, Mass, L. H. Bowker, Hopkinton, Mass., Collections at Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Convention, over expenses, 29 00

Massachusetts A. S. Society, being the proceeds of the National Subscription Anniversary, at the Music Hall in Jan., 1859, \$5,819
Mrs. Caroline Remond Putnam, Salem, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wyman, Boston, 10 00 (for sales.) (for sales,)

Rev. W. G. Babcock, South Natick, 0 50
Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, to redeem ster, to redeem. 20 00 1 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Among the many restoratives which nature has

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by dealers in medicine in nearly every town in the United States and Canadas.

PARKER PILLSBURY will speak on American Slavery in Providence, R. I., Sunday, June 19, afternoon and evening.

He will also speak upon Slavery in North Dennis, on Sunday, June 26th, forenoon and afternoon. In Hyannis, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 28th and 29th. In Harwich, Sunday, July 3d, forenoon and afternoon. Also, in Centreville, some evening yet to be decided upon. All friends of the slave are requested to exert themselves to make these meetings effective and useful.

F. HINCKLY.

LECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEM.

PERANCE. Dr. Wm. Symington Brown will comme Course of Three Lectures in the TOWN HALL, Stoneham, on Sunday Evening, June 19, at half-past

Lecture I. The Material of Intoxication-Alcohol, Opium and Tobacco. Adulterations. Diseases. Lecture II. The Mental Causes and Manifestation of Drunkenness.

Lecture III. Intemperance a Physical Disease.

Necessity for an Aim in Life. Relaxation and Amuse-

ments.

\*\*E\*\* Applications from Societies, &c., may be addressed to Dr. B. at 15 Congress st., Boston.

FALL RIVER .- ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on the subject of American Slavery, in Fall River, on Sunday, June 19.

LECTURE ON PHYSICAL CULTURE. Dr. GEORGE B. WINDSHIP will deliver another Lecture on Physical Culture, with Illustrations, at Music Hall, Boston, on Saturday evening next, June 18. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. COLORED BOYS want chances to learn

All communications for the undersigned

trades—one to be a sign painter, another a piano forte maker, and another a locksmith.

Colored Mechanics want employment—one as ship caulker, another as plasterer.

Apply to WM. C. NELL,

June 3. 21 Cornhill.

FOR SALE.—A friend in the country offers for sale the ten last volumes of the *Liberator*, (from 1848 to 1858,) complete and in good order, for \$20. They can be neatly bound, two years in the volume, with Russia backs, and lettered, for an additional expense of \$8 75.

Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are hereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reformatory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fun-A LAKUE number of parcels of land are kereby drowned in a canal. There had been reports of Garibald having met with reverses, and being compelled to retreat, but later dispatches seem to indicate his continued successes. The Austrians were retreating across the Ticino, and were diven out of Novara, which was entered by Gen. Niel, and the Emperor Louis Napoleon had followed him, and was at Novara. The insurrection in Lombardy was on the increase. The general temor of the whole news was favorable to the success of the Sardinian forces.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Collections by Andrew T. Foss, at the West.

At Wayne, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, \$1 62 Cherry Valley, " 7 14 Livonis, Wayne Co., Michigan, 9 00 Adrian, " 4 00 Farmington, Wayne Co., Michigan, 9 00 Adrian, " 4 00 Farmington, Wayne Co., Michigan, 9 00 Adrian, " 4 00 Farmington, Wayne Co., " 3 03 Novara, Jo. Davies Co., Ill., 9 3 05 Nova, Jo. Davies Co., " 3 07 Nova, Jo. Davie

land.

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to
the circumstances of any honest, industrious, economreal family.

For further particulars and all necessary information, inquire of

E. D. DRAPER,

Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

June 17, 1859.—tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE

MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's advertisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holders, a large portion of the Community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail themselves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social arrangements, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Practical Christian.

WILL BE PUBLISHED.

On Saturday, June 18th,

A FULL Report of the Woman's Rights Meeting at Mercantile Hall. For sale at URBINO'S, 19 Winter street, Boaton.

Booksellers and others are requested to supply themselves from him.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

— SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPITYD DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUNORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STPHILIS AND SYPHILITION AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DEOFSY, NEURALOIA OR THE DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEFSIA AND INDIGESTION, ENTRIPSEA, ROSE OR ST. ANYBONN'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find it is impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and aluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is folt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting

wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue-of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ex-

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

PORTHE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Expsipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Disease, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Newrolgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best sperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 35 cents per Box; Five boxes for 31.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have leat their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unsprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand ATRE'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
THEODORE METCALF & CO.

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY. Portland :

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists



PHRENOLOGY IN BOSTON. PROF. FOWLER will continue his Lectures on this interesting science, during the next week, in TREMONT TEMPLE BOSTON

THE PRACTICAL USES OF PHRENOLOGY are: First, to teach us how to bring all parts of the system into harmonious and well-directed action. Second, to understand the function and uses of each separate organ. Third, to enable us to govern and educate each faculty and each propensity, increasing the power of some, and properly directing others. And, Fourth, by combining these lessons, it enables us to 'know ourselves,' and to account readily for each motive, thought and act, on Scientific Principles. And, furthermore, it enables us to indicate, with great exactness, in writing, the Profession, Occupation, or 'Calling' in life, in which each person ruay next success, and in which he may become most useful and happy. THE PRACTICAL USES OF PHRENOLOGY are: First.

happy.

Examinations daily, by PROF. FOWLER, Practical Phrenologist, 142 Washington street, Boston.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MAY

CONTAINS portraits of Dr. W. A. Alcott, D. B. Simmons, M. D., and Robert Allyn; Letter to a Dyspeptic; Organization, Life, and Mind; Remarkable Retribution; Self Esteem; Practical Phrenology; Self-Reliance; Longevity among English Quakers; Importance of Sleep; Formation of Opinions; Woman.

Woman.
Young men, and others, who would 'Rise in the World,' and make the most of themselves, should read this Journal. Only \$1 a year. Address FOW-LER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York, or 42 Washington street, Boston.

J. R. ANDREWS, Gilder, and Picture Frame MANUFACTORY,

No. 34 BEACH STREET, (Near Washington Street,) PICTURE FRAMES made of every variety, plain and ornamental, for Oil Paintings, Engravings and Photographs.

Gilding, in all its branches, executed with neatness and despatch.

Oil Paintings cleaned and varnished.

Old Frames handsomely re-gilt.

A28 6w\*

WORCESTER WATER-CURE.

DR. SETH ROGERS, being about to return from Paris, where he has spent several months in medical observations, will resume, after July 1, 1859, the medical superintendence of this Institution, May 27. 3m

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## POETRY.

For the Liberator. STAND UP FOR RIGHT. Stand up for Right! ye youthful throng, That crowd life's busy stage; Fight nobly for the cause of Truth, Let this your thoughts engage. Stand up for Right! and onward move With firm, unwearied pace:

And plead for those who may not speak. Stand up for Right! though heary heads In frescoed walls shall frown:

And Aristocracy shall strive Stand up for Right! though pride may look

With ministerial air; And churches, worshipping their god, Their blushing honors (?) wear. Stand up for Right! Before thy look

The sainted bigot quails, And sees the dangerous sea on which His fated vessel sails. Stand up for Right! 'tis only that Shall conquer every Wrong;

And when all other things shall fail, Shall hopeful be, and strong. Stand up for Right! and strike the blow That shall the Union break, If man will still of brother man

A slavish menial make. Stand up for Right! the glorious North Is radiant with her lights: And every freedom-loving soul

Stand up for Right! not many suns Shall roll their circling round Ere every fetter from the limbs Of man shall be unbound.

In future hopes delights.

Preedom is what the negro asks. And sympathy will plead Till he no more shall masters fear, Nor demon voices heed. SYLVESTER. Manchester, June, 1859.

> THE THREE SHIPS. AIR- The Rose that all are praising.'

Among the ships in this wide world That sail life's boisterous sea, With canvass to the breeze unfurled, The . SHIP OF STATE' I see ; But she's beneath a tyrant's sway, Her's is a vassal crew.-From her I'll ever bear away, For me she'll never do.

Another ship, of ample size, Next looms up to my view; Her name is 'WOR-SHIP' -- and all eyes Look towards the azure blue;-But there is much confusion there, No two can e'er agree; For passage I will seek elsewhere-That's not the ship for me.

Anon, I look again, and see, Careering o'er the main, A thing of beauty on the sea, Sweet 'FRIEND-SHIP' is her name : Between her captain and her crew Dwells sweetest harmony; She gives to all a welcome true-O that's the 'Ship' for me. Boston, June 10, 1859.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFLICT. Extract from a Poem, entitled 'American Slavery Echoes and Glimpses of Prophecy,' by DANIEL S WHITNEY-published and for sale by Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield Street, Boston :-

I saw another temple rise With fair proportions towards the skies; Its deep and firm foundations laid In righteousness; its walls were made Of justice, mercy, truth, and peace; By purity it had increase; Love clothed its ministers with light, To square all customs by the right; God's living truth gave will and power To test each question of the hour : The temple ever open stood To all of human brotherhood: Men entered there, and found relief From many a sorrow; but their chief Delight was found in doing good-By blessing men, they worshipped God. They sought to break the bondman's chain, And liberty to all proclaim; They gave the fugitive relief, They calmed his tears, they soothed his grief ; They helped him when he sought to gain Protection in the Lion's mane; Or plucked him from the wolfish jaw That seized him under fiendish laws; They gladly poured their treasures forth To renovate the sluggish North, That Northern men no more might be The bloodhounds of foul slavery,-That all the slaves whose weary feet Once touch our soil may find complete Protection, seeking homes and rest In any place that suits them best. They sought all wrong to put away, That justice, love, and peace might sway I saw them in a phalanx stand, And battle with the hosts of sin, Who sought this glorious land to win For slavery,—the priests of blood, And wilv politicians stood Shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand, As desperate and godless band As ever, since the world began, Sought to enslave and ruin man. No art, nor sophistry, nor lie Too great for them to use and ply, To carry their vile ends along, Was ever found or coined; no wrong However cruel, mean or great, But they at once would perpetrate Perpetuate and justify, And Christ and Christendom defy, To further their stupendous plan Of rioting on prostrate man.

As pack-mules to the mountaineer; While they sustained the heavy load, And sipped from human skulls the blood; True patriots! they were hailed by hack : True Christians ! by the wolves in black. But when the truth unsealed their eyes, And they forsook the daring lies Of priests and hacks, then they becam Traitors and infidels; and flame From priests and hacks, at South and North

To them the people seemed as dear

Opposed to them stood earnest men, Armed with God's living truth; and the The noble-hearted women came, And stood unblenched 'mid mob and flame; No weapon but the truth they hurled, Yet bade defiance to the world

In arms. Long, long the conflict raged; powers of hell seemed all engaged, And fought like demons in despair; But all in vain-out from their lair The champions of the truth and right Dragged forth their daring lies to light: Truth slew them in the people's sight. The juggler's charm at length seemed brooken, The potent word at last was spoken; And all the injured slaves were free Throughout the land, from sea to sea

The conflict passed from land to land; Nought could the power of truth withstand; Its martyrs bled, but conquered still, And won the people to its will; The shackles fell from limb and mind, And kings and priesthoods fell behind. The crown and crosier found no place Among a free, enlightened race: Justice and love each soul confessed, And every man his brother blest.

# The Liberator.

The New York Observer, though bestowing its chief attention upon the department of mint, anise number of vehicles in attendance, and found that and cummin, cultivates besides a considerable varie-ty of vegetables which suit the popular taste, making the latter serve as bait, to allure towards the former. or as near as they could get to it. These would ave-This miscellaneous character of its contents, com- rage four to a carriage, some of them containing as bined with the fact that the mass of its readers cannot many as sixteen, and a very few bringing only two be trusted to make proper discrimination, has caused the editor to divide his large sheet into two depart- on foot, the number could not be much, if any, short ments, with two titles; so different in type as to strike the most careless eye, and a notice, conspicuously States, many nations, and nearly all shades of color. posted under each title, as follows :-

BELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT, SECULAR DEPARTMENT. remarkable religious movement, and many to be ear

The title of the 'Religious Department' is in Roman letter, laterally compressed and vertically elon- of the general views and reforms in which the Progated, as in the left hand specimen above, the initial gressives are engaged. It was very evident that O being possibly designed to indicate the form and something had produced interest enough to call a paper should be read. The title of the 'Secular De- more than five hundred comfortably, but it was pack. partment' is in German Text, perhaps to suggest the ed in every nook and corner. Of course, the great idea that every thing German is secular and panthe- majority were obliged to be outsiders.

The readers of the Observer have repeatedly been notified that they are not to read its Secular Depart- by a prayer by Joseph A. Dugdale. The call was then ment on the Sabbath, (meaning Sunday.) To give read by Oliver Johnson, who made some remarks in our readers an idea of what sort of things are judg- explanation of the objects of the organization and it ed by the Observer improper reading for Sunday, we prospects. quote a few items from the 'Secular Department' in a late number of this paper :-

LITERARY NOTICES.

Mason Brothers.

This is the second volume issued, of a series or

This is the second volume issued, or a series or collection designed for use in Congregational Church Music. The series consists of the Sabbath Hymn Book, containing hymns alone, the Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book, containing hymns and tunes, and the Sabbath Tune Book, containing tunes alone.

The Presbyterian Publication Committee, Philadel phia, have issued a series of books suitable for Sabbath Schools, which we have great satisfaction in com-mending. Among them are the following:

'The Children of the Bible.' Very well told histories of the children mentioned in the tory of a Scotch boy, who worked his way upwards, through many trials and temptations. Coming in contact with a specious infidel, who tries to corrupt him, he is delivered from the snare. An admirably

The second number of the new Quarterly, the American Theological Review, edited by Prof. Smith and Mr. Tracy, is published by Scribner, of this city: an admirable number of an important work.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The Annual Meetin of the American Tract Society is in progress as we go to press. The business meeting was held at the Acad-emy of Music, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and opened with prayer by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. Rev. Dr. De Witt then made a statement on behalf of the Execu-

NEW YORK S. S. UNION. The forty-third anniversary of the New York City Sunday School Union was held on Tuesday evening, at the Cooper Institute. The exercises were opened by singing a hymn by nearly two hundred children on the platform, led by Mr. Lucius Hart. Prayer was offered by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, and the annual report was read by

agree with the Observer, that the reading of time, we do not precisely understand the Editor's reason for stigmatizing all of them as unfit for Sun- huge tree in genuine pic-nic style, with the many

The following items are among those which may on Sunday, according to the Observer's estimate :-

RATES OF ADVERTISING. The New York Observer To those who advertise regularly and largely, a liberal reduction will be made. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents. Payments for advertisements live in. Mr. Toohey was educated a Catholic, and must be made IN ADVANCE.

Notices, All Notices, except Ecclesiastical, are

Of course, there can be no objection to reminding the readers of the Observer on Sunday, that they must several persons, among them a Methodist minister from pay IN ADVANCE for advertising, nor that if they ad- Indiana. vertise regularly and largely, a liberal reduction will brance of these matters. But let us examine some of these notices :-

HARPER & BROTHERS. FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK,

Love Me Little, Love Me Long. A Novel. By number of letters were also received from individuals, Charles Reade, author of 'Christie Johnstone,' 'Peg among whom were Lydia Maria Child, Gerrit Smith, Woffington,' 'Never too Late to Mend,' &c. 12mo. Rev. A. D. Mayo. Johna Hutchinson, and others. muslin, 75 cents; paper, 65 cents.

SYLVAN HOLT'S DAUGHTER. A Novel. By Holme contemplate erecting a large tent on this lot for their Lee, author of 'Kathie Brande.' 12mo., muslin, \$1.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? By Pisistratus Caxton. A Novel. By Sir E. Bulwer author of 'My Novel,' 'The Caxtons,' &c. 8vo., paper, 75 cts; muslin, \$1.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above works by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

thing inappropriate for Sunday reading. course, the death of a pro-slavery clergyman. and the rate of inserting it, as follows, are entirely

And since marriages, even apart from their being made in heaven, are usually solemnized by elergy-men, their insertion in the 'Religious Department,' with that of the printer's fee, ( The laborer is worthy of his hire,' Luke x. 7,) is of course proper.

MARRIED, [Marriage notices inserted for 25 cents each, in ad-

On the whole, since the Observer is the largest religious paper in the world, and is afforded for only \$2 50 IN ADVANCE, with the discrimination between Saturday and Sunday reading thrown in\_there is no wonder that some of its subscribers think it a cheer

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS

The Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends com-nenced at Longwood, (Kennett township,) on Sunday, May 29. The weather was fine, and a vast concourse of people collected to witness the open pro-ceedings. Long lines of carriages extended on either side of the road, for half a mile each way from the ittle meeting-house, and those who had arrived there filled not only the house, but the yard, and many the carriages which were within bearing distance of the speakers. We took some trouble to ascertain the With these, and those who arrived on horseback and with sentiments as various, in some particulars, as their nationalities and hues. Many seemed to be mere lookers NEW YORK OBSERVER. | Hew Nork Obserber. on, many to feel some interest in the new and somewhat nestly engaged in the discussion and dissemination of face with which that division of the great multitude together. The house will not hold

The house being closely filled, the exercises con menced about half an hour before the appointed time,

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., was then introduced, and delivered a discourse of nearly an hour in length, in unusually forcible and elegan The Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book; for the Service style. He was followed by John Beeson, a venerable of Song in the House of the Lord. New York: looking man, who is Secretary of the Indian Aid Association. His plea was in behalf of the Indians, and of efforts to rescue them from abuses heaped upon them by the whites.

Griffith M. Cooper, of Wayne Co., N. Y., was the next speaker. His experience in life has been a singular one. In his younger days he was an officer in the United States Navy, and fought with the weapon of war in 1812-15, and through the Algerine war He subsequently became convinced that the principles of Christianity were those of peace and love, rath er than those of war and bloodshed, and, retiring from 'Arnold Leslie; or, the Young Sceptic.' The his-ory of a Scotch boy, who worked his way upwards prominent minister in that denomination, and was the most active and efficient laborer on 'Indian Cor cerns' the Society ever had. He is now an advocate of thorough non-resistance, and does not consider himself bound by any particular religious organiza tion. We presume this is the only case on record where an officer in the navy left the trade of war, and

became a preacher of peace. The next speaker was A. B. Smallnacker, who wa formerly a Catholic priest, and a Professor in some institution of learning in Austria. He spoke with a much German accent, and was, withal, so profound, so learned, and so deeply mystical, that we could no understand exactly what he was driving at. The morning exercises were closed with a prayer by Rev. T. W. Higginson.

While these proceedings were going on in the house speeches were being made to the people on the outside, by several different speakers.

We are free to confess that we enjoyed the intermission very much. These ceremonies come down to our comprehension. The baskets that were unloaded of most of the above items is not the best possible use from the carriages, and their contents, attracted our attention, and when they were spread out under a good things that had been supplied by the generou But the classification of the 'Religious Department' and thoughtful farmers in the vicinity who were in for the same week is still more difficult to understand, attendance, we fully appreciated the occasion, especially as not only editors and reporters, but everybody harmlessly, and, as it would seem, profitably, be read else were entered on the 'free list.' We discussed that subject with great freedom.

In the afternoon, a number of speeches were made has a more extensive circulation than any paper of its character. Select and appropriate advertisements will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents a line.

To those who advertise results a solution of the house, one by J. W. H. Toohey, which seemed to us particularly worthy of attention, in assmuch as it to be particularly worthy of attention, in assmuch as it to be particularly worthy of attention, in a number of species were made in the house, one by J. W. H. Toohey, which seemed to use a line. gave an amusing account of his early experience when his parents undertook the pious duty of whipping the Catechism into him. It did not succeed very well in his case.

The multitude on the outside were addressed by

On Monday, the attendance was not so large as the he made, nor that secular notices must pay more than day previous, but the house was well packed. The ecclesiastical. The best of men sometimes need to first business transaction was the reading of letters have their pure minds stirred up by way of remem- or epistles from corresponding bodies, from which it appears that new societies were springing up in different States, and that 'Progressive Friends' were by no means confined to Pennsylvania. They read letters from organizations in Wabash, Indiana; Waterloo and North Collins, New York; and from Ohio. A large Rev. A. D. Mayo, Johua Hutchinson, and others. Perhaps the most important part of this day's pro-THE OLD PLANTATION, and What I Gathered There ceedings was the raising money for the purchase of in an Autumn Month. By James Hungerford, of a large lot adjoining the one they now occupy, in order to extend their accommodations. We believe they der to extend their accommodations.

On Tuesday, the report on Spiritualism, (read the day previous by Rev. T. W. Higginson,) was taken and the First Empire. By Miss Pardoe, author of Louis XIV. and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century. &c. 12mo., muslin, \$1.

Issac Prescott, John Beeson, Chandler Darlington, James Grubb, Wm. Elliot, and Amos Gilbert. It was finally adopted, after several votes, by taking the Lytton, Bart., 'Pelham,' &c. yeas and nays. The result was, for the adoption, 80; against it, 46. In the afternoon, a 'testimony' on Land Monopoly was read, which took the ground the above. onopoly of large tracts of land was the foundation of slavery, -a very sensible conclusion. A memorial to the National Government, in behalf of We confess that some of these books have a secular look at first sight, but probably the Observer considers that publishers so thoroughly pro-slavery as the Harpers would neither advertise nor print anyreformed victims of that poison.
On Wednesday morning, Mr. Higginson, from a

Committee, made an able report on the treatment of suitable to be read on the Sabbath:

DIED,
[Announcements of Death are inserted for 25 cents; if over five lines in length, 10 cents a line.]

At Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, on the 20th April, 1859, Rev. S. A. Worcester, 61, for thirty-three years a missionary among the Cherokees.

The 'Woman Question' came up in the shape of a the welfare of the human race to cure society of its

Intemperance, Caste, Education, and Physical Education, were read, discussed and adopted. An epistle was prepared to other corresponding bodies. A Letter of sympathy and unity to Theodore Parker was adopted. Several strangers expressed their thanks for the kind attention they had met with from the generous friends of Kennett, and the meeting was finally closed by prayers from J. A. Dugdale and William Barnard. The attendance was full to the last, and, if we may judge from appearances, the interest rather increased up to the time of adjournment.

One of these enervating vices is the use of tobacco; and it is the more dangerous, because the evils that flow from it do not seem to be so evidently the effects of their cause as those which proceed from the use of ardent spirits or opium. Hence the community are not so easily aroused to the necessity of the tobacco reform, though the diseases and physical infirmities that proceed from the use of tobacco are probably more numerous, if less striking, than those produced by intemperate drinking.

The public seldom know its own benefactors. Our popular men are those who flatter our national prejudices, and advocate our prevailing habits and customs. If one were to lecture in favor of tobacco,

mains, as now, a hunting-ground for fugitive slaves. though saints as well as sinners are among its vice. The time has come when every one of the so-called free States should declare its soil truly free, and pro-

exceptions, however, our colored brethren are still subject to many indignities and privations on account of their complexion. They are denied many of the rights belonging to them as men. In most of the States they are either debarred from the right of suffrage, or permitted to exercise it only upon arbitrary and unjust conditions. The cruel spirit of caste grinds them to the dust. We enter our earnest protest against this soul-debasing spirit, and will exert our influence as individuals and as a Reli.

He has urged a very effectual warface. will exert our influence as individuals and as a Religious Society to counteract and destroy it.

WAR.

man as a being totally depraved. We consider that the larger and more conservative sects are bound to a system of formalism which separates them from practical religion, and takes the place which should be given to active philanthropy. We hold that the smaller and more progressive sects are checked and weakened by the want of fidelity to their own principles, and by bondage to the 'letter' which 'killeth.' We protest against the idolatry which would substitute a book or a man for that Inner Light which lighteneth every man. Recognizing the value of the example of Jesus of Nazareth, and of portions of the teachings of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, we yet assert the highest authority to lie in the living inspirations which God gives to the willing soul to-day.

We also judge the existing sects by the maxim, is real time to be read, because they are sure to be read, because they are therefore, and intensity to make them from the treating.

Though the satistical tables may indicate no detresting.

Though the statistical tables may indic

MARRIAGE.

We were somewhat surprised to learn that C. F. Hovey, Esq., lately deceased in Boston, who left a large property which he had accumulated in mercantile pursuits, enjoined upon the appointed guardians of his sons, that the latter should become industrious and State, that man is born to command, and woman to obey. We hold to the about the source of the

The 'Woman Question' came up in the shape of a report on Marriage. Mr. Higginson is widely known as an advocate of Woman's Rights. He is the author of that able article in the Atlantic Monthly—'Ought Woman to Learn the Alphabet?' His remarks on this occasion were characterized by great force and beauty of expression. He discussed, in an able manner, her political and pecuniary disabilities, as also the domestic slavery to which she is so often subjected. Mary A. Johnson, Miriam Worrel, John Toohey, Catherine Clement and Joseph A. Dugdale also spoke in behalf of Woman's Rights. The report was unanimously adopted.

In the afternoon, 'The Psalm of Life' was sung, and a report made by the Committee appointed last year to hold Conventions. Reports on War, Slavery and Intemperance, Caste, Education, and Physical Education, were read, discussed and adopted. An epistle

last, and, if we may judge from appearances, the interest rather increased up to the time of adjournment.

The following are among the excellent Testimonies adopted by this Yearly Meeting:

A continual dropping will wear away the rock. The constant preaching of truth and righteousness must have its effect on error and sin.

We renew our protest against 'the sum of all villanies,' Slavery. By our love of God and Man, we are admonished to consider our own relation to this great national sin. Desiring to use our inducence against it, wherever it exists, we are especially bound to make our own State free from all direct share in the wrong.

This cannot be so long as every foot of its soil remains, as now, a hunting-ground for fugitive slaves.

free States should declare its soil truly free, and prohibit, by express statute, the kidnapping of men on
any pretence. One State, Vermont, has already
done this: in that State, every man or woman, of
whatever color or condition, is legally free, and
cannot be enslaved. In Massachusetts and New
York a similar bill has been reported, and very nearly cannot be enslaved. In Massachusetts and New York a similar bill has been reported, and very nearly passed. It is proper that at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature a vigorous effort should be made for the enactment of a similar law, and we call upon Progressive Friends to take efficient action for that end.

Where human liberty is concerned, we can make no compromise. The United States Constitution, as usually interpreted, protects and sustains slavery. Every party, and every individual, acting politically under the Constitution. Is morally a partaker in this guilt, or can only escape from it by insisting upon an anti-slavery interpretation of this instrument. But to concede, as most politicians do, the pro-slavery character of the Constitution, and still pledge themselves, when required, to its support, is

pro-slavery character of the Constitution, and still pledge themselves, when required, to its support, is a gross inconsistency, and an injury to freedom. The same just condemnation waits on every religious sect which joins hands with the oppressor, or fails to co-operate with all earnest men, upon a common platform of anti-slavery action.

We have no sympathy with those who idly suppose that the main battle with slavery has already been fought. On the contrary, we foresee, in the future, conflicts greater, perhaps, than any in the past. The audacious and thus far successful efforts for the revival of the slave trade, will be sufficient (were there nothing else) to complicate the problem the revival of the slave trade, will be sufficient for the revival of the slave trade, will be sufficient (were there nothing else) to complicate the problem yet farther, and offer new issues between Right and Wrong. May we be faithful to our duty, in all times of trial.

CASTE.

CASTE

Among the numerous evils resulting from slavery is the debasing and cruel influence of caste. Where one particle of African blood is found, it is made an excuse for insult and oppression. Before the antislavery agitation had rebuked this sin, there was no sanctuary for the colored man, no motive to emulation, no inducement for high and holy aspiration on his part—no one to say, 'Friend, come up higher. In consequence of that agitation, the prejudice of color is visibly abated, so that in some of the educational institutions of the country, colored children are admitted upon equal terms with those of a white complexion. We have in this State at least one school (Mr. Sunderland's, at Perkiomen Bridge) where colored girls share equally with others in the benefits of the institution. Notwithstanding these exceptions, however, our colored brethren are still subject to many indignities and privations on account

success. He has urged a very effectual warfare against one of the people's idols; and thousands of men have been induced to give up the use of tobacco, through the influence of his writings and lectures. His 'Anti-Tobacco Pledge' has been signed War constrained to renew our testimony against war as wrong in itself, and therefore unjustifiable in any circumstances. We believe it to be the duty of mankind to 'love their enemies,' to 'render to no man evil for evil,' to 'overcome evil with good,' and to rely upon the power of truth and love for the protection of life, liberty and property.

SECTARIANISM.

We renew our protest against Sectarianism, and against the superstitions which are the foundation of Sectarianism. No man is sectarian merely from We renew our protest against Sectarianism, and against the superstitions which are the foundation of Sectarianism. No man is sectarian merely from the love of bigotry, but from belief in some superstition which perverts his intellect and narrows his heart. We therefore claim it as the first and most essential mission of our movement to overthrow superstition by love, reason and true religion.

Among these superstitions, we include all creeds and forms which regard God as a stern tyrant, and man as a being totally depraved. We consider that the larger and more conservative sects are bound to a

the willing soul to-day.

We also judge the existing sects by the maxim, for the human race, so long as it remains victimized by ardent spirits, opium or tobacco. He thinks they temperance, to slavery, and to the wrongs of woman—we see melancholy proofs that they have not the Divine authority they claim.

ous cultivators of the soil.

Such a request from a man who had been so successful as a merchant, and had accumulated a large property in the business, is unexpected and uncommon. It is very natural for parents to wish to see their children engage in such business as will be likely to prove the most successful; and one would suppose if a parent had succeeded in amassing a large fortune by mercantile pursuits, that he would advise his children to adopt the same course, rather than leave an injunction to their guardians, that they should urge them to engage in a business that is generally thought to be 'hard work and poor pay.'

Like almost every other subject, there is much to

One of the most important works which has been undertaken, in the present era, second only perhaps to the temperance morement, and closely allied to it in character, is the anti-tobacco reform, of which the Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, is a self-devoted champion, and more than any other person deserves to be called the leader. More noise is made respecting certain improvements in the arts, by which men who are in haste to grow rich can obtain some additional profit out of the bones and muscle of their fellow men. But it is far more important for

find themselves at the close of a long life, brought

So far as real permanent happiness is con there can be but one opinion. There me something fascinating in buying and selli excitement of trade, but there is a dar which every merchant is sooner or later to look at, when the scale turns, and the main on the shelf without a purchase, notes at the bank are fast maturing, and h are remiss in paying their bills, which can ruptcy to stare his ruptcy to stare nim in the moe. It is then he is for the more humble lot of the farmer, and pane the retirement which tired nature craves. They fields and the quiet brooks have a charm for helds and the quies brooks have a coarn for his which he never before realized. He is wenied with the twists and turns necessary to sustain hin is in

ocition.

The life of the farmer is a more rational and hap The life of the larmer is a more rational and lap-py one. He is occupying the position designed or him by his Creator. No labor is more emobling. He is brought more frequently to view the with nature, and is led imperceptibly to look from nature up to nature's God. He lears no revulsions, for the eat ruler of all has promised that seed time and banks will always discount, as they are from an inexhaustible fountain. We be from an inexhaustible fountain. We believe day is fast approaching when our young men day is fast approaching when our young me wil see this subject in its true light, and instead of was, ing their time behind the counters in the cities of towns, will content themselves to stay at home, as cultivate the land around the old hor add their part towards making agriculture the blest as it is the most useful occupation a man engage in.—Haverhill Gazette,

# MEDICAL REFORM.

That a great change has within a few years her wrought in the practice of medicine, no one will pretend to deny. It is well known that the study and learning which has been for ages lavished ment the use of mineral poisons, as medicines, here failed to answer the reasonable expectations of the public. The old physicians have abandoned the use of the lancet, and have found it necessary to reduce the quantity of medicine given to perhaps one-diff of their original doses; but, as diminishing the pushing does not improve the quality, such a change an never answer the demands of suffering invalid.

A change was required which should discon-

A change was required which should dispense with all poisonous drugs, and substitute a votation of innocent medication, which would harmens with nature, and remove diseases, without the risk of injury to the constitution. For the accombibinent of this object, many talented and learned me have zealously labored, and a great reform has been thought about a have the second se have zenously inforced, and a great reform habour brought about. Among the champions in the reform, we believe all are willing to yield the pla to Dr. R. Greene, the founder of the "Bona Indian Medical Institute."

Dr. Greene, after studying the various pressure of wedicine and finding that they had not di-

of medicine, and finding that they had not the bais of nature, turned his attention to the study of Nature's Laws - spent several ye dren of Nature"—the "red men of the fores,"
whose habits and system of medical practic la thoroughly investigated, and which has grady assisted him in the development of a system having nature for its foundation, and science for its sum-

About ten years ago, Dr. Greene located in Boston, when the success of his treatment was brough more fully before the public, and his sphere of un fulness enlarged. His Allopathic friend runness enlarged. Its Allopathe trends viewd his success with a jealous eye, and his practic vu animadverted upon in one or two of their metal journals, in no very dignified terms. That he was successful in all ordinary disease was admint; but they were alow to believe that he was able in cure Cancers and Scroftilous Humors. To comin them and the public of his success, he publish facts in regard to cures of such cases, ping is names and residence of such persons who see names and residence of such persons who wer willing to have their names used, so that my one served specimens of cancers as they were remord, that they might be examined by the doctors, of by the public. Several hundreds of these cancers, sus of enormous size, soon accumulated, having beautup in glass jars, where they have since remained on exhibition at his rooms, 36 Bromfield Stres, could be satisfied of their truthfulness. He also n

put up in glass jars, where they have since remand on exhibition at his rooms, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, to which the public have free access. These incontrovertible evidences of secess brought out the press in his favor, and sin-arround him a large number of friends who were interested in the common cause of humanity. The business at the office so increased that it because necessary to relieve Dr. Greene from the details of his practice, in order to make his services available his practice, in order to make his services svalable to a larger portion of those applying for treatment. For this purpose, and by the advice and cooperation of influential citizens, an organization was found under the name of the "Boston Indian Medial Institute." Not that the practice was crude like that of the Indian, but based upon the Indian queen, or natural principles, harmonizing with an real laws, and avoiding the use of poisonous cup. Under this organization the Institution has become the most popular Medical Asylum in the country where national and advantages and avoiding the country and secessful the country here and the country and secessful and second s Under this organization the most popular Medical Asylum in where patients are daily received and secessisy treated for all the various ills of the human facily. But few people have an adequate idea of the company of business done at this Institution, or the nulst of business done at this Institution, or the nulst although nearly all are facility. being performed with the most favorable results are not without their lesson. By speak hope to many sufferers, and the basis of such hope is a firm one, for it rests upon experience, all upon facts. with the fact of fre

Consumption has been treated with a survey of the patients and their friends; and its results in numerous cases of Scrofula, Lire Unplaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Dropy, Rush Complaints, Disease of the Stomach, Bowls, and Complaints, Disease and various other disease, Complaints, Disease of the Stomach, Bovel, ast Kidneys, Rheumatism, and various other diseas, give confidence to those conversant with the fiet, that cures are effected at this Institution which have baffled medical skill elsewhere. Facts like these cannot be resisted, and this pretice must necessarily take precedence in the mid

of the people.

Many clergymen, editors, and other professional gentlemen, have visited this Institution, and epiped their entire approbation of the system of protice, and expressed a desire that the facts consens with this treatment should be made known to dis

The Institution, whose Card is here appended, now placed upon a firm basis, and is an honer in the city of Boston, and one to which her cluss can point with pride, in view of the vast amount of relief it has afforded to sufferers throughout the country, and the confidence with which the intelligence is the country of the confidence with which the intelligence is the country of the confidence with which the intelligence is the confidence with the country, and the confidence with which the invite may look upon the results of its practice in the

BOSTON INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Office 36 Bromfield Street, Bei

REV. N. DAY, Pres. REV. P. MASON, Tio Pres.
REURIN GREENS, M. D.,
ISAIAH HOTORINS, M. D.,
Physicians. tablished for the successful Treatness of Disease spin Retional Principles.

Established for the ascensial Treatment of Distance of Rational Principles.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, together with Green's proved Medication, have been adopted in this Institution and have exceeded the most nanguise expectations in the rusmid a great variety of diseases.

All persons having Cancern, or these afficient with not plicated diseases, should avail themselvest of the presentation of the physicians at the Institute, when probarding-houses are provided.

A personal examination of each case is pretraite; tall the common forms of diseases, except in suggested and the common forms of diseases, except in suggested as a very correct knowledge can be sent to any part of the a very correct knowledge can be obtained from amount the questions in the "Indian necessarily in newspays public by the Institution, exply of which will be said freight of the property of the provided of the property of the provided of t

All COMMUNICALOUS STATES.

All Broundled Street, Boston, Mass.

Hon. S. C. Maire, Boston, Mass. Rev. Edward Lincoln, Moss.; Rev. Edward Lincoln, Mass.; Rev. Despot., Moss.; Rev. Edward Lincoln, Moss.; Rev. Despot., Mass.; Rev. R. H. Condin, Porter, R. H. Newin, B. D. Chelsen, Mass.; Rev. R. H. Condin, Forders, R. L. Rev. Charles P. Groversoor, Medford, Mass.; Rev. Despot. Despot. Despot. Mass.; Rev. Despot. Despot.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madan Capter of the Capter of the Public, that she has removed to Six Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces as in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited over the color of the scalp. Ladies waited on at their residences, either in

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can rebruth aftest people in the cities of Besion, Provident Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for year selves

possible I in the law and those who many slave stincts of h was prosed brought by beas corpus judgment is moral cour. I am now I am now o of a Judge. supremacy prisoners in From The under

outching a runaway to his quart ame charge

Evergreen